The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 8---NO. 43.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, JULY 16, 1853.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, O. TERMS. -\$1,50 per annum if paid in advance \$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed be-

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of antislavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselve., or use their influence to extend its circulation among their

Communications intended for insertion, be addressed to Marius R. Robinson, Editor. all others to ANN PEARSON, Publishing Ag't. J. HUDSON, PRINTER.

THE BUGLE.

John Freeman-Habeas Cerpus.

We have listened to no small amount of discussion since 1850, on the question "does the fugitive slave law supersede the writ of a doubt of it, but Whigs and Democrats have. The question has at length been mised in the case of John Freeman, at Indanapolis, and at least one judge has decided for the supremacy of the fugitive slave

We cannot better present this question than it was done by the following letter of Freeman's counsel to the Editor of the Indiana Free Democrat, from which we also of the proceedings in the case. In a prevjous number of our paper, we erroneously sated that Freeman was discharged. He is imprisoned there, and awaits his final trial, which was deferred nine weeks, to give him opportunity to prepare for his trial.

This U. S. Commissioner must have been rare man for his post, or he would have obeyed the law and granted a summary trial, istead of so long an adjournment.

The Democrat also contains copies of paers certifying beyond possibility of doubt, te freedom of the man, if he shall be able

reeman, could "controvert the return to the

We conceded that the Judge could not f Freman into slavery, that that could be one alone by the U. S. Courts, or their mmissioners, upon "satisfactory proof;" recenan was a slave, the jurisdiction of the tate Judge would cease—he could then ally remand him to the custody of the U.

But we insisted that until that fact appeared e presumption was, that he was a free many that the State Court, or Judge, was fully mpetent to investigate that fact. It is not be taken for granted, because Mr. Ellingon claims Freeman to be his slave, that he is, herefore, his slave; and until that appears, he State Court, or Judge, is not ousted of

This view of the case is perfectly consistnt with all that is claimed for the fugitive ave law. It was never intended by that w that the United States should reach forth er arm into a free State and seize a free She has no more right to touch such a um, than the State Court has to discharge a re from the custody of his master. The buth is, the whole difficulty is a difficulty of ed, not of law. We admit, that the very nent it is conceded, or appears from proof, hat the person arrested is a slave, the jurisdiction of the State Court ceases. And we ssert, that the very moment that it is conded, or appears, that the person arrested a free man, the jurisdiction of the U. S. rts, under the fugitive slave law, ceases. The question then is, Is he a free man or

And we assert, that the State ort is just as competent to try this fact as e U. S. Court. And, as the presumption fall law is, that all are free whose feet read upon free soil, that it was much more ning and satisfactory that the State Court ould try the question of fact. And to asne the reverse of these plain propositions to yield the sovereignity of a State to a nim, that has nothing to sustain it but arro-

> KETCHAM, BARBOUR, & COBURN. OPINION OF THE COURT.

My line of duty in this case is perfectly oved September 18, 1850, called the Fugire Slave Law, vests in commissioners apted under the act of Congress, in the adges of the circuit and district courts of te U. S., and in judges of the superior its of territories, the power and authorto carry into effect the provisions of that Neither this or any other act of Conofficer. Nor is there any act of the Gen-Assembly of Indiana which even atpls to vest such power in any of her

ers or tribunals uder this act of Congress, Commissioner ivan issued his warrant for the apprewan the alleged ground that he owed serince to Pleasant Ellington, for the purpose inrisoliction over this case and discharge allowed in these causes. The rule then apto Pleasant Ellington, for the purpose jurisdiction over this case and discharge

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE. of having him taken before the Commission- | Freeman, whereby he escapes, I should ren- plies in this case for security for costs, by the | During this period, by his industry and uper, that the right of the claimant to his ser- der myself personally responsible to Ellingvices might be investigated. While the alton for his value, provided Freeman was his leged fugitive was in the Deputy Marshal's slave. hands by virtue of that warrant, and before I am at a loss to discover what difference investigation was had before the Commis- it can make to Freeman, to have the quessioner, Freeman was brought before me on a writ of habeas corpus, to which the Deputy vice to Ellington, investigated before me Marshal made his return, alleging that he rather than before Com. Sullivan. Com. had him in custody by virtue of said warrant issued by said Commissioner. Freeman answered the return by controverting do no more. I am satisfied that I have not it-by setting up his freedom, and contro- got the slightest shadow of an authority to verting Ellington's right to claim him as his enter into such an investigation. Com. Sul-

Freeman's counsel contends that a judge of the circuit court of Indiana had jurisdiction to go beyond the warrant of the Commissioner, and hear the evidence and inquire whether he owed service to Ellington or not. In other words, that I can substitute myself in the place of Commissioner Sullivan, and proceed to hear the evidence as to whether Freeman was Ellington's slave or not, which I had prevented him from hearing by virtue of this writ of habeas cor-Usheas Corpus?" We could never indulge pus. It is contended that circuit judges possess this power, not by virtue of any act of Congress, not by virtue of any act of the General Assembly of this State, but by virtue of the State sovereignty of Indiana, and her duty and power, as such, to protect her citizens from improper and illegal restraints; and it was compared to the right of the United States, to resist British aggression in la., p. 198, relating to writs of habeas corpus, viz.; "The plaintiff may accept to the sufficiency of, or controvert the return or any copy the opinion of the court, and a portion part thereof, or allege any new matter in avoidance."

> These positions are untenable for the following reasons:

1. The State of Indiana has surrendered this attribute of her sovereignty, as shown by a portion of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, namely: No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

2. The case of Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16, Peters R. S. C. U. S., Rep., p. 539, settles and puts at rest Here is the letter from Freeman's Counthe question of jurisdiction over fugitives from labor, in favor of the exclusive jurisdiction in the United States, and that no State Legislation can control it, and conselajor, among others, was, that the prisoner, quently no State officer, unless he is vested with authority, by act of Congress, can exwrit of habeas corpus, or allege any new ercise any jurisdiction over the question of freedom or slavery. In the case of Wright by; that the right to "allege new matter," v. Deacon, 5 S. and Rawle, 62, it was held, course, implied the right to hear the evi- that the writ of homine replegiando did not ence; and that the exercise of this right by lie to try the right of the tugitive to freedom, State Court is not, in the least, in conflict | though on the return of the fugitive to the with the Constitution of the United States, State from which he fled, his right to freedom might be tried. In rela of Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennive to the claimant a certificate of removal sylvania, there is the following language in a note to 1 Kent's Com., p. 445: "It was there declared, that the national government, in the absence of all positive provisions to nd that, the very moment it appeared that the contrary, was bound through its proper department, legislative, executive or judic iary, as the case might require, to carry into effect all the rights and duties imposed upon it by the constitution. Any legislation by Congress, in a case within its jurisdiction, supersedes all State Legislation, and impliedly prohibits it."

"The Constitution and laws of the United States secure the right to the owner to reclaim fugitive slaves against State Legislation." 1 Kent's Com., p. 273, note.

There is another well established principle, which bears on the question under consideration, namely: that no State can control the exercise of any authority under the federal government. 1 Kent's Com. 461 .-This question is settled by several decisions of controlling authority. "No State tribunal can interfere with seizures of property made by revenue officers, under the laws of the United States; nor interrupt, by process of replevin, injunction or otherwise, the exercise of the authority of the federal officers." Kent's Com. 452. If the officer of the United States who seizes, or the court which awards the process to seize, has jurisdiction of the subject matter, then the inquiry into the validity of the seizure belongs exclusive-

ly to the federal courts." Ib. The General Assembly of Indiana, so far from intending to confer power on her officers to interfere by habeas corpus with fugitive slaves, by the clause of the habeas corpus act above referred to, at sec. 725, on p. 195, 2 R. S., provides as follows: "No court or Judge shall inquire into the legality of any judgment or process, whereby the party is in custody, or discharge him where the term of commitment has not expired in either of the cases following: 1. Upon process issued by any court or judge of the United States, where the court or judge has exclusive ju-

The Commissioner, so far as he exercises jurisdiction over fugitive slaves, is a court, and therefore will fall within the express exemption of the Statute. As to the question in hand, it is immaterial whether the Commissioner is a court or not, as I only refer to it to show that the Legislature of Indiana, did not intend by any provision of the habeas corpus act, to confer any such power, and thus bring her officers in collison with the authority of the United States. But I have already shown that if the Genes confers such power upon a State court ral Assembly of Indiana has passed a law in express terms, authorizing her tribunals or officers to exercise jurisdiction in determining whether a fugitive from labor is a freeman or a slave, that such act of the General Assembly would be void, and no judicial officer would carry it out for that reason; asion of John Freeman, a man of color, besides, the State officer would not be safe

tion, whether he was a freeman or owed ser-Sullivan will hear the evidence that can be adduced for and against Freeman-1 could livan has, and is fully competent to do it, and will, I have no doubt, extend to Freeman, in the investigation, all the latitude that I would, and therefore nothing could be gained by my investigating the subject instend of Com. Sullivan.

The Counsel for Freeman then made an effort to have him discharged, because of alleged disqualification of the Commissioner to hold that office. The State court however overruled that question, and the parties met before Commissioner Sullivan.

Mr. Walpole asked that the fugitive be brought into court. The Court: The Marshall will produce

Whereupon, the Marshal, John L. Robinson, gave direction to a party of his posse to

bring Freeman into the court house.

Mr. Liston asked that the cause be continimpressing our seamen; and 2d. Upon the following clause in the 723d sec. of R. S. of ued until next Wendesday, or for two weeks, to enable Ellington to prepare for trial. He had no speech to make, but asked it as a matter of right.

The Court required him to reduce his motion to writing, which he did. The motion, as written out, was that the cause be continued until next Monday two weeks, to enable the claimant to take depositions to establish his claim, according to the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided.

Mr. Ketcham for the prisoner, moved for a rule on Ellington to show cause on next Monday why he should not give security for costs, he being a non-resident of this State. In support of this motion, he read the rule of the circuit court of the U. S. for this circuit, to that effect; and also referred to the law of Congress to enable district and circuit courts to make such rules.

Mr. Walpole said no law of Congress required it; if it did, it would be in violation of the constitution of the U.S. He also alluded to the summary character of the proceedings in such cases as a reason why no such rule should be given; and said that claimant had already paid the Marshal \$50, and was ready to pay costs as fast as they

John L. Robinson, Marshal, being called on, said he had received \$50 from Ellington. Mr. Ketchum said, if there were any decision against the rule he did not desire it. There were, however, important questions to be tried in the case. The Fugitive Slave Law contemplated a fair investigation. This would call for the taking of depositions and large expenditures of money; not only by the claimant, but also by the alleged fugitive. Suppose after the accumulation of heavy costs, this claim should be defeated, and the prisoner released, who shall pay these costs : We have no right to the services of the officers without compensation. They are to be indemnified; or will they release us? We have an unquestionable right to their services, and we ask to be secured against the payment of costs which the claimant compels us to make.

Mr. Liston: To whom would the bond be made payable?

Mr. Ketchum: To Freeman. He is entitled to be made safe. He is forced to make the costs, and if the claim is false, he should have security against him who compelled him to make them.

[Here the claimant under the direction of counsel, pulled out his purse, and emptying out a handful of gold coins, handed a \$10 piece to Mr. Liston, who with great pomposity handed it to the commissioner, at the same time saying: "There is the utmost amount you can demand of us; and the costs of others we are ready to pay just as fast as fast as they may accrue. If this claim shall be decided against the claimant, your Honor will fork back \$5 of that." He also said that he would not argue the motion; nor if ruled to give security for costs would the claimant

in any event do it.]
Mr. Ketchum: "This display of money and the accompanying remarks are altogether unauthorized and unbecoming in this court." He then entered at large into the probable amount of costs, showing that the prisoner would be under the necessity of going to Virginia and Georgia to procure the evidedce of his freedom.

Mr. Liston said: He must insist that the case should be heard in a summary manner. If it is continued from time to time, will it be so heard. This is not a suit-it is a claim under the constitution of the U.S. The Marshal is not acting as an officer; but only as the agent of the slaveholder. No officer is bound to act until paid his fees. The Marshal is already paid. You've got all you be our slave, then you must pay us back FIVE DOLLARS of what we have given you. This is not a suit-it is only a legal demand of our right under the constitution. Any fees made by the defendant, we are not bound to pay. We have paid the Marshal more than he demands—we have paid your Honor all you can demand-we are ready to had been apprehended as a fugitive slave, pay all money legally demanded of us, but if and that his case was pending when we went you should grant a rule upon us for security for costs, we will not give it.

Mr. Barbour: Mr. Liston says this is not a trial-not a suit-not a cause. What is a proceedings had before Judge Major and the trial, suit or cause, if this be not? Here is a court-here are officers-here are two parties-and here are their attorneys. But it is paper. said that these proceedings are summary; and what is intended by that? Nothing

same reason as in any other case.

To strengthen the motion, Mr. Barbour then proceeded to show the nature of the prisoner's defense to the claim of Ellington, and the time and probable costs of obtaining the evidence necessary to sustain the defense. For this purpose, he introduced an affidavit davit as those accompanying the pleas. The affidavit alleged that the prisoner was free in The manner of Freeman's arrows. Brunswick county, Virginia, as long ago as insolence of the claimant had no tendency 1831; and that from 1832 till 1844, the time to prevent excitement. The cowardly offi-

be decided as it might be.

He was willing to expend it in defending his

prepare to show that he was free, though he our Reporter. did not believe he was. It was often the case that such men supported their pretensions to freedom by forged papers, gotten up by abolitionists for the purpose. The judge would become personally liable by making an order for costs. Do you suppose Congress an order for costs. has enabled you to oppose the obstruction of ers the same power on this subject as those costs upon the claimans's right. Such pow- appointed under the Fugitive Act. We have er would violate his constitutional rights. To no doubt Mr. Sullivan engaged in this case require security for costs would make you against his own wishes. It was thought by liabe for an escape. The rule of court re-ferred to is of no force. The judiciary has sire to dispose of the case too hastily. tempt it, the law would be void.

Mr. Ketchum referred Mr. Walpole to the act of Congress of 1827, conferring certain misapprehended his duty. Since the return powers on courts, and among them the right of the case form Judge Major, we think Mr. to adopt certain rules of court, regulating Sullivan has shown a disposition to do justice the practice, &c.

to show a precedent on their side. He then made some general remarks, placing the law Congress above that of conscience. But the Marshal is bound for the safety of the fugitive; and, if he is liberated by your act, then the penalties of the law will recoil

shall not be done. He then descanted on the liberality of his offer to give 30 days; and alleged that the expense of the 30 days would be \$300 to claimant. Besides, he spoke of them as days of sorrow to his client-days of mobs and

When Mr. Walpole concluded, he was ably answered by Messrs. Coburn and Ketchum, who met all his positions, and showed that, bad as the Fugitive Slave Law was, it was not so bad as to admit of the outrages which gentlemen seemed willing to perpetrate in its name. It did, they contended, admit of an investigation full and ample, to establish the freedom of the prisoner, if it existed. They also urged the propriety of ruling the claimant to give security for costs, which question the court took under advisement and gave the parties nine weeks from the 27th of June to prepare their proofs, and get ready for trial.

With this decision of the Commissioner all parties seemed pleased; and they left the court house in a better humor with themselves and each other, than was to be expected, all things considered.

The following will make our readers acquainted with some further particulars .-From them it will be seen that no effort will be spared to reduce this poor man to slavery. If they can get him away from his home and between him and slavery, they doubtless presss. can claim. It you decide the fugitive not to hope to spirit him away somehow. Hence the attempt to move him to Madison.

> From the Indiana Free Democrat. THE CASE OF JOHN FREEMAN.

We mentioned last week that John Freeman, a respectable colored man of this city, to press, (Wednesday morning) before Hon. Stephen Major, Judge of the Marion Circuit Court, on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The subsequent proceedings before Commissioner

Sullivan, will be found elsewhere in this The case has caused great excitement, and it would be strange if it had not. Freeman has resided here as a freeman for nine years, the lash from the navy. A handsome testimo-

rightness he has secured the esteem of all acquainted with him.

with him a considerable amount of property. der of their master. He deposited, we understand, \$600 in Bank; he soon purchased property, and married a containing substantially a statement of the Rev. Henry W. Beecher. He has a family same facts as those which appear in the pleas of three children, not five as we erroneously filed before the judge of the circuit court. stated last week. By his industry and fru-The same papers also accompanied the affi- gality he has acquired property to the amount The manner of Freeman's arrest and the

when he removed to to this State, he was cers who arrested him, did so by resorting, free, and as a freeman, resided in Walton as usual in such cases, to falshood and decounty, Georgia. Mr. B. also referred to ception. They represented to him that he tality rendered death preferable to servitude certain telegraphic despatches tending to was required to go to the office of a Justice under his control, and (after repeated denials show that the claim of Ellington was false of the Peace to give testimony in a case of their request that he should sell them,) the wherein another colored man was a party.-At this point Com. Sullivan pushed the The unsuspecting man accompanied them to twenty, determined upon his destruction and \$10 gold coin away from him; and avowed he would not have any fee in the case, let it Commissioner. Stopping for a moment at flight into a wilderness, where they might the office of Mr. Ketcham, which is adjoining Mr. Ketchum still insisted on the rule for the Commissioner's office, he was there ap- into the hands of none more cruel than him costs. The case was one that called for se- prehended and hurried before Commissioner they had despatched. curity. The prisoner had money to prepare Sullivan. There was great reluctance to for his defense. He had made some money. give Freeman opportunity to consult counsel. Mr. Ketcham, appearing as one of his counliberty. He would yield it all up to show sel, demanded opportunity to consult his that he was free-the last cent should go; client in private, and he was reluctantly and when that little stream was dried up, permitted to take Freeman into his office for there were other and larger streams that this purpose. The consultation had continwould be opened to aid him in so worthy a ued but a few minutes before the claimant, with his posse, called at the door, (which was Mr. Walpole replied at length. It was locked) and became clamorous for his intendadmitted that claimant had a right to a con- ed victim. Shortly after the door was opened North. They whispered to each other that tinuance; and there is no law to authorize by Mr. K., and officer Stapp and his assistant these men were not murderers, and deserved security for costs. The law don't contem- seized Freeman with a ferocity that would plate a trial; for in a trial there is equality have done honor to tigers, and then hurried and feared their slaves, and so stood by, of rights between the parties. Here is no capality of right. The claimant may take which place the Commissioner had adjournaffidavit instead of depositions; while the fu- ed the hearing. Thither one of Freeman's gitive has no right to introduce any evidence to counsel soon followed. When he arrived in show his freedom. Alludes to the discussions | Court, the claimant, Ellington, was insolently in the U.S. Senate while the law was pend- examining the mouth of Freeman, probably ing there. The trial of the question of free- to discover certain marks therein. Counsel lom or slavery must be tried, if at all, in the reminded the Court and the claimant that his Slave States. He denied the right of the client was a man and not a horse, and that he prisoner to ask a continuance; for as he has expected him to be treated as a man. In the no right to offer any evidence in the case if | mean time the people began to assemble, and he were so prepared, he can have no right it was evident that public sentiment would to continue the cause to procure evidence require a more deliberate trial than the which he cannot offer. Nevertheless, he claimant at first intended should be had. was willing to give the prisoner 30 days to The subsequent proceedings are given by

Wm. Sullivan, Esq., who issued the warrant, did not receive his appointment under to both parties, so far as the law under which Mr. Walpole read the case of Prigg vs. he acts will permit. Counsel for the claim-Pennsylvania; and called on the other party; ant desired some time for themselves to prepare for trial, but denied that the defendent was entitled to a moment's time for his defense, but out of respect to public opinion they were willing to give thirty days, which they thought a reasonable time, to Freeman to procure evidence of his freedom, if any on your own head. If you take this step, existed. The Commissioner looking at the you do it at your peril. We demand that it distance to be traveled, deemed thirty days not a reasonable time and gave, we think, very properly, nine weeks from last Monday, which day is set for the further hearing of

Thus the matter stands at present. Freenan is now in jail. Marshal Robinson on Monday gave his counsel notice that he sho'd remove him to some other place, but did not say where. The Madison Banner of this morning (Tuesday) says:

"Freeman, we learn, is to be brought down rom Indianapolis to-day for safe-keeping in the jail of this county for sixty days; to have a hearing at the expiration thereof on a writ of habeas corpus. Probably the excitement with respect to him in Indianapolis is the moving reason of the change of vicinage.'

If Freeman is to be removed from this place, it will be a great outrage. There is no necessity of any such removal. There are some Union-saving Hunkers who would like to provoke violence if they could. They would rejoice, we have no doubt, to see a riot, but if they get up one, we are certain they will have to get it up on their own book. The friends of Freeman have no other desire than to see a fair trial; the counsel of Free- the same. Let " who will be first in the field. man will make the Marshal such propositions and who will do most good when there," be that he will receive the condemnation of every good citizen, if he refuses all of them and removes Freeman. We are assured he us acknowledge God in all our ways, and He will not remove him to-day. We shall en-deavor to advise our readers how the matter send up a united and simultaneous prayer his acquaintances, with only the Ohio river stands at the latest hour before going to for succes to the God of the suffering and

> WE notice that at the recent State Temperance Convention in Rochester, attempts were made in certain quarters to prevent Frederick Douglass from speaking or voting in the Convention. Douglass has more brains than a squadron of the ungenerous general upheaving of the whole State in favor spirits who hissed the colored specimen of of the Law that will cause thousands to leap God's handiwork .- Cayuga Chief.

(FA friend relates a case, in which a boy in school, who imbibed his politics from a democratic father, refused to cypher in Federal money .- Essex Freemau.

A gold medal worth \$100, has been presented to John P. Hale, by the Com. of the U. S. vessel Germantown, for his services in abolishing An Offering to Moloch.

At Clarksville, Texas, on the the 16th of When Freeman came here he brought June, two slaves were hanged for the mur-

The execution of a murderer seldom excites the sympathies of the people-but we respectable girl, then living in the family of will not wrong the citizens of Clarkesville by entertaining the thought that they did not regret the immolation of those victims at the bloody shrine of American Slavery .-While their feelings were moved for them, they deemed the bloody sacrifice necessary, under a system destructive as it is of all the noble traits which characterize a humane

The slaves were owned by a brute, whose continued ill-treatment and outrageous bruslaves, who were both young men under flight into a wilderness, where they might find savages less barbarous, and could fall

They failed-were caught, and doomed to die upon the gallows. Although none expressed sorrow for the punishment the brutal master had received, (for he had fled to Texas from South Carolina for having killed a slave in the latter State,) people feared to speak out for the pardon of the negroes-it would have sounded too much like "abolition"-that bugbear which frightens men in the South and grannies in breeches in the no such fate-but they feared each other, action any of them would have been proud of in his own son! Such is the boasting "chivalry" of the far South-where men fear to do justice, lest justice be meted out to themselves-where outrage demands judicial sanction, and its punishment is rewarded with the gallows-and where a city of armed men is thrown into a panic by the raving of a drunken negro!—Dispatch.

A New Temperance Move.

An association of women in New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., have addressed a circular to their sisters throughout the State, in reference to the Maine Law. They talk in right good earnest, and so we doubt not they will work. We commend their proposition to the ladies of Ohio. We copy their address from the Tribune:

SISTERS IN THE COMMON BONDS OF HU. MANITY: We, the women of New-Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa., have associated ourselves together in a regular organized and permano power to make a law, and if it should at- Whether this is true or not we are unable to nent Ladies' Temperance Association, the say. Being called unexpectedly to the con- object of which is to meet as often as conventent to discuss and agitate the Tempe question among ourselves, in our families, and in the whole State, if possible, until our conventions meet to nominate our Legislators when we propose sending a Committee of ladies with petitions to each of those Conventions, praying them to nominate only such men as they know to be thorough-going Temperance men. And in order to ascertain how the men feel on this subject, whose names are announced as candidates for nomination, we will immediately, to-day I may say, address letters to each of these men, asking them to pledge themselves publicly in our county papers, at the earliest opportunity, to take up and carry through the Maine Liquor Law, (should they be elected for the next session of our Legislature.) If they pledge themselves unhesitatingly to carry out our wishes, we bid them God speed; but if they evade our question, we will set them down on the side of the enemy, and go in with heart and hand for those with whom we can trust such a momentous question.

This plan carried out in all the Counties of our State, as we intend to carry it out in this, will, we firmly believe, with the blessing of the Most High and the efforts which have been made heretofore, secure to us this long. prayed-for, and ever-to-be-admired law. Believing thus, we, in behalf of our

suffering sisters, most respectfully, earnestly,

and prayerfully, beseech you to go and do likewise. Will the first lady who reads this greeting, please consider herself called upon individually to use all the efforts in her power to call a full meeting of the ladies of her town or city? When that is accomplished let this appeal be read and deliberated upon. And, ladies, think while you are so engaged, the ladies of every county town in the State are reading and deliberating upon a copy of your motto. While we are using all the means we can to accomplish our object, let oppressed from the closet of every wife, mother and sister in Pennsylvania, and we must prevail. Send out your influence to your neighboring towns; let it flow out, wave upon wave, until they meet corresponding waves from adjoining counties; there let them mingle and roll and surge, until there is a for joy. Do not say, when this subject is presented to you for consideratiton, that you have no time to attend to it, that it was likely started by a few enthusiasts. In answer to the first objection let us say, cannot each one of us economize time that we are in the habit of spending to little or no purpose, day after day, and in this time redeemed put forth all our energies in the noble cause that her claimed the attention of the greatest minds that ever dwelt in mortal form. Dear ladies, did each one of us burn the midnight taper waiting yet dreading the return of a drunken

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RMAN, OPRIETORS. STORE. MISS A. M CY GOODS em, on Main s, &c. They

romptness, all and Mantus-

husband?-did our children cluster around our knees asking for bread, when we had none to give, because the liquor-dealer was enjoying all our substance received from the hands of a faithless husband and father, would we fold our hands and say, " we have meetings, in all its bearings, by women who have suffered more than tongue could utter; by women, too, who have never suffered one pang, save that they sympathized with their wronged and injured sex. And as the result of those discussions, this plan was adopted as the most appropriate in which women could engage to redress their wrongs, and the most efficient in radically curing this great and growing evil. We call particularly upon those who are enjoying their quiet, peaceful homes-homes the spoiler has never dared to enter-to aid us in this undertaking; you can take up this subject and your husbands will heartily co-operate with you, but the mouth of the drunkard's wife is sealed in two ways; first, her pride, her lingering and longtried affection for her husband, forbid her to proclaim the extent of her suffering to the instances at the peril of her life. He who even as his own flesh, would, under the influence of ardent spirits, strike her bleeding and senseless at his feet.

murder been committed within its bounds by lated to shake .- Nat. A. S. Standard, men under the influence of the fell destroyer? We would say to those whose homes the spoiler has entered, turning it from a blooming garden into a howling wilderness, Poor, suffering sisters! lift up your heads, for the day of your redemption drawesh nigh. Daughters of Pennsylvania, the good old State that never tarries long behind in any laudable undertaking, arouse, awake; let us beseech you by all that is pure, noble and Christian in your weman's hearts, to take up this subject and carry it through with un flinching zeal, until the struggle is over and

Adopted by the members of the Lawrence County TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Garrison's Position.

The pioneer of modern anti-slavery or abolitionism is a marked man, and a man of mark. His movements are characteristic. He has long been a representative man. Unfortunately, the type of his mental and sentimental nature is such as is found adhering to many men who have nothing of his sincerity of character or integrity of heart .-This gives advantages to those who take pleasure in maligning the cause of Freedom by abusing the men who advocate it.

With no sympathy with what is technically called "infidelity" by churchmen; on the contrary, with unwavering confidence in the Bible as a Divinely authorized and every way aufficient rule of faith and practice, we hear much of the clamor against "Garrison's Infidelity" with very little sympathy for the

What there is of it that is tangible, is the fruit of their farming. Far worse, in other directions, are the results of the unmistakable Atheism of the church respecting God. and the treachery of the clergy in reference membership in the church. They have, by their "divinations," bewitched the saints with truth with their mixtures. The "infidelity of Garrison" indeed!

While we regret the infidelity be exhibits toward the Bible as an inspired book, another theme has been ours for years. And that is the infidelity of the church—the practical

atheism of the elergy.

Clinging to the Bible—believing it with all the tenacity of a religious zealot-and ready, to the extent of our ability, to defend it at every point where attacked, when necessary, we shall accord to Mr. Garrison the right to state his own position .- Wesleyan.

The Peculiar lastitution.

In an obscure corner, and the obscurest type of The New Orleans Delta, appears the llowing:

"FIRST DISTRICT COURT -JUDGE LARUE. -Taquette f. w. c. vs. W. M. Lambeth and This was a case in which the plaintiff sought to recover her freedom. She declares she was legally manumitted in 1840. and continued to enjoy her freedom till year the beginning of 1815, when she was seized and put in jail by defendant, Lambeth, and afterwards carried to his plantation, where she has been compelled to work, until Mare! 1852, when she was sent to this city. She sues to recover her freedom, \$3 000 damages, and \$25 per month since she has been detained in defendant's service. On hearing the case, Judge Larue gave judgment, in decreeing the plaintiff to be free, but allowed no

damages or wages." It is difficult to characterize the monstresity of such a proceeding as this. Here is a free American woman, seized as a slave in 1845, and kept in bondage eight years on a plantation. Enabled finally, by what means the above court and bold statement does not explain to get a hearing in a Court of Justice, the Judge at once pronounces that her pretended master has no right over her, or in other words that he has kidnapped her and deprived her of liberty for that period. Of course Mr. Lumbeth is an estimable citizen! and the upright and learned Judge gives no damages to a woman for being deprived il-

The New-Orleans press has not one word on the trial-no comment-no breath of in-dignation. Such is the peculiar institution, has run a truly American career. What has the Cotton-press of this City to Commerce and Courier and Enquirtissue of the imagination. - Tribune.

legally of her liberty for eight years!

OF THE people of Vermont expect that their law will save them in 1853 "about one * ake Champlain of tears, seven double-car of taxes, and sin enough to materially londs . work at the day of judgment." lussen the Yes, and produc ten the sand heart. all Heamin rejoice. - Ca.

Free Presbyterian.

This paper was established some three years ago, at Mercer, Pa., under the editorship of Rev. Joseph Gordon, a faithful and thorough Abolitionist, who made it a terror no time to spend in the cause?" Let us an- to the Slavery-polluted churches of our ower the question as we know you will: "No, country. Thoroughly Caivinistic in theology no, who will come to the rescue?" We echo as he was, Mr. Gordon never endorsed the back, who if not the principal sufferers? In dishonest and sianderous imputations of "inanswer to the second objection, we say it was fidelity" which those Churches are continunot started by a few enthusiasts, nor was it ally casting upon Abolitionists who cherish the result of one meeting, but several. The a faith different from their own, with a view subject was discussed and examined at our to counteract the effects likely to be produced by the truthful exposure of their complicity in the guilt of slaveholding. The American Anti-Slavery Society and its friendwere always treated by him with Christian courtesy and respect. Some months ago, however, the Free Presbyterian was discontinued, and its good-will transferred to the Christian Press at Cincinnati, of which Mr. Gordon became one of the editors. The new paper promised well at first, but Mr. Gordon having ceased to write for it, it has lately sunk itself to the level of the popular religious press by its Jesuitical attacks upon Mr. Garrison and others who work with himin the Anti-Slavery cause, and especially by echoing the charge of "infidelity" brought against them by the pro-slavery Church. On this account, we are gratified to learn that the Free Presbyterian is to be revived world. Secondly she dare not do it in many under its former contor. It has long been our belief that a thoroughly orthodox man has sworn at the alter to love and cherish her is not necessarily mean and ungenerous toward those whose theological sentiments do not source with his own; and Mr. Gordon will, we trust, help us by his example to re This is no over drawn picture. Is there a tain a conviction which the un-Christian County in our State that can say there has no conduct of so many others is so well calcu-

Wind Bags.

Dr. Ross, of Chatanooga, Tenn., says in the Advertiser of that city, of the penerile resolutions of New School Presbyterian General Assembly on Slavery.

"The resolutions which were passed by a ninority of the number which originally met, and after that original number had given the whole thing the go-by, will not express the mind of the Assembly. Besides, the whole thing was intended to be nothing but a bag of wind. I hope, therefore, the South will be steady, and not feel the least concern from this agitation. The strong Northern conservative spirit will tame down all this fiery Abolitionism in the Northwest."

Of course? Maybe! "wind bags" are not so effective as formerly. Besides they are vulnerable,-you can bust 'em. And when confined gas does escape, it smells bad. And the remembrance is anything but fragrant. For these and other philosophical reasons we don't anticipate with much confidence, the success of the Presbyterian enterprise of taming down abolitionism with a wind bag."

One thing is secured, however, a proper name for the windy exhalations of the ecclesiastical gasometers of America. No better name can be given to the temporizing resoutions of the Conferences and Assemblies on Slavery, which yet allow, while they condemn, than "wind bags." That's it exactly - Wesleyan.

Mosquitoes-Mode of Getting Rid of Them.

The Chinese appear to have some mode of driving away mosquitoes, which places them far in advance of us, and we are surprised to the interests of humanity. Men have that there has been no introduction here of been placed by them in the position of bap- some similar method. Mr. Fortune, in travtized heathen. And sanctified robbers claim cling in the interior of China, found the moequitoes almost intolerable. In the boat there | Two ladies' Golden Bracelets then NEXT invite was no rest for him. He was finally advised their sorceries, and poisoned the streams of to purchase some mosquito tobacco. The Chinese take some bamboo or other sub stance, get the sawings of some resinous wood. Juniper tree or such, mix it with some combustible matter, cover the stick with it nearly to its extremity then hang it up and burn slowly. The odor is not unpleasant. The saw-dust is sometimes put up in paper and burnt on the floor. Various species of wormwood are used, and the stems and plants are dried and mixed with some inflamable substance. The mosquito has an aversion to these substances, and whenever they are set on fire, the insect leaves. We should have this introduced for our summer use .-Christian Press.

A Contrast.

On the 18th of January, 1773, at Hanover, Va., Patrick Henry thus wrote: "Would any one believe that I am master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the general inconvenience of living here without them. I will not, I cannot jus tify it. However culpable my conduct, I will so far pay my devoir to virtue as to own the rectitude of her precepts, and lament my

want of conformity to them. "I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. * * * It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law that warrants sla-

Now look at this, and judge if the world's people are not sometimes better than the professed diciples of Christ.

Rev. Robert Jones, of Chambers county, Alabama, a preacher of the Methodist denomination, lately tied a negro man of his up to a tree and whipped him to death! After this, finding that neither God nor man would uphold him in his summary mode of sending a fellow-creature to Heaven, he ignominiously fled." The account of this barbarity is given in the Alabama Herald .- Nat. Era

Thomas II. Benton.

This veteran statesman comes out nobly in his old age. He is of the Romans, and

"Born in North Carolina, in 1783; educatsay? Speak up, Messrs, of The Express, ed at Chapel Hill College in that State; studied law et William and Mary's in Virer. At least assure us once again in this ginia; entered the army in 1810; emigrated connection that Uncle Tom's Cabin is a mere to the Territory of Missouri a year or two after; there became editor of a newspaper; saw Missouri admitted into the Union as a sovereign State in 1821; was elected to the United States a year before; served in that capacity 30 years; was a great man in the Senate when Webster, Clay and Calhoun of poor Africans held in cruel bondage;"-perwere in their prime; was defeated in 1851; haps you have never visited the South, and the boy, and a feat which no forethought or

modern times, the great Pacific Railroad.

From the Columbian.

Southern Morals and Northern Toadyism.

A friend in Washington county, Ohio, has sent us copies of the four articles below. The first, appears to be an original advertisement, of the legitimate business of Jos. JENNINGS, at New Orleans. Then follows a letter from a precious specimen of a toad-eater at the North -the reply of Jennings, which must have been very gratifying to the dough-face-and finally, the sentiment of the New Orleans Press in relation to the whole transaction. The correspondence, and the remarks of the Press, below, come in the shape of a show-bill,

evidently got up to invite the patronage of the scrupulous, whose scruples would be likely to be removed by the aptness of an "honest abolitionist" to participate in such a business .--The whole affair defies comment. The friend who sends us the copy, says :-'I wonder if the scamps South, think that abolitionists are what these papers make them out?

[Of course they do.] 'Honest abolitionists' gambling for negroes! 'Praying to the Lord for success !!' and then 'transporting the unfortunate wretches to Liberia!!!' The Lord deliver us from such abolitionism."

JOSEPH JENNINGS' GRAND RAFFLE.

"Ho! every one that thirsteth"-to win a noble prize!

If ye have been asleep too long, pray open now your eyes,

And gaze upon the treasure vast, presented to vour view-Their qualities extremely rich, and varied is

And First you have two steeds well trainedand Tax-us is their nameacttle and for speed, long borne upon the

wings of Fame-And then the trainer Shannon, who made them what they are, With buggy and a harness fit to match the gorg-

And NEXT, you have Eliza-a golden visaged girl-One worthy to be treasured, e'en as a priceless pearl :-

ooks, she washes, irons-and does all things in style-And then she's fully guaranteed in title, all the Oh! could you see this yellow girl, and view

her melting eyes-Could you but taste her puddings rare, her pastry and her pies, You'd say the price for all these things were

nothing to compare To what Eliza-yellow girl, and all her virtues Not the "Famed Countess" has a grace more winning to the eye-

(But Lizzy's too much modesty to lift her leg so high:) And then she never figured yet before the Court of Law, And that's a virtue that we think her much the better for.

NEXT, comes the noble Organ -of multifarious Which, like the harp of Orpheus, will move

the very stones; Henry Irwin is the maker-an artist of New York-And proudly may he claim it-chef d'œuvre of

vour eve-Their beauty were enough, indeed, to make an

Both of them were designed for nymphs of histrionic fame. And of themselves are quite enough to gild their maker's name.

anchorite sigh-

Thus Mr. JENNINGS offers to all who luck Treasures as worthy of their use, 28 pleasing to

their eye :-Then let all hasten to select a ticket of their And in the Rapping quick to come, each one shall have a voice.

Mr. Jos. JENNINGS.

Sir :- A New Orleans paper has fallen into my hands, by which I perceive you have a raille for two slaves - a man and a woman .-So strongly are my feelings enlisted on behalf of poor Africans, held in cruel bondage, that I would willingly purchase the freedom of all were I able to do so; as my means are quite limited, however, I only enclose you \$20, for as many chances in your raffle. Please send me a certificate of the numbers taken, and also of the result; and, in event of my efforts being crowned with success, I shall make arrangement through an agent in New Orleans, to have the unfortunate wretches sent at once to Libe-

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. WASHINGTON HARRISON IRWIN. West Troy, N. Y., May 8th, 9 1-2 P. M., 1853.

New Orleans, May 18th, 1853. Mr. Washington Harrison Irwin, } West Troy, New York.

Respected Sir:

I received a few days ago your letter, in which was enclosed twenty dollars, with directions to apply the same to the payment of twenty chances in my raffle. I immediately complied with your request, and herein enclosed, you will find a certificate of the numbers taken by you. I like such conduct on the part of our Northern countrymen: if they would all act as you do, the South would be rid of a necessary evil. Let the North, by contribution, raise funds to buy our slaves ;-if such a course were pursued by the abolitionists, they would triendly feelings between different sections of our beloved country.

But sir, allow me to differ with you, when you say "your feelings are enlisted on behalf

seventieth year, is the foremost cham- question with you, but from observation, must pion of that most magnificent project of say, that the good and the honest slave is as contented and happy as the freeman.

Your obedient servant, J. JENNINGS.

(From the New Orleans Press.) AN HONEST ABOLITIONIST.

JENNINGS has shown us a letter from a leading abolitionist in New York, enclosing a draft for the needful, and ordering his name put down for twenty chances in the BIG RAFFLE! He remarks that he is induced to do so, in the hope that the Lord will prosper his humble efforts to redeem Shannon and "fair Eliza" from cruel bondage. In event of success, he informs Mr. Jennings that he has, through an agent in this city, made arrangements for their transportation to Liberia.

Now, that is what we call an honest abolitionis? He makes no attempt to steal his neighbor's property, but is willing to take his chance and "trust to the Lord." We think his prospects for divine favor are much better than would divest another of his inherited or invest-

As we doubt not the prayers of all the abolition saints at the North will be enlisted in the matter, we cannot incur the risk of anticipating the action of Providence by presuming to doubt of their success.

From the Standard. The White House a House of Prayer.

There is no popular sin which the pro-slavery Church of this country will not justify or excuse in the occupant of a high official station, provided only that he is attentive to the outward forms which that Church has prescribed. Sometimes she will canonize an influential man and gloss over the lowest personal vices, in return for an empty and heartless compliment to the power of Christianity, while at the same time she will hurl her anathamas at the head of a reformer, however pure his life, who will not pronounce her shibboleths. Our popular divines are always running after men in authority, and eager to appropriate to the furtherance of their own sectarian plans any marks of external deference for the forms of religion which they may exhibit. We have an example of this in the following paragraph, communicated to the Christian Mirror by "A Pastor," and eagerly coppied by other religious papers:

" I am sure that many parents will rejoice to know, on unquestionable authority, that the Presidential Mansion is a house of prayer .-Daily social devotions, attended on Sabbath morning by all the inmates of the house, together with the constant recognition of God at table, while they mark the highest household in our land as exempt from the malediction pronounced against those 'families that call not

THE EXCITING SLAVE CASE OF YESTERDAY .-On Monday morning last, two gentlemen from the South, Major Choutard and Judge Pickney, attended them. During the day, two of the slaves, without saying a word to their masters, shall leave nothing on which to hang a doubt. left, and have not since been heard of. Their masters took no measures for their recepture. and intended to continue their route yesterday, morning, with the two remaining servants .-Just as they were getting ready to leave, one Barker, which we noticed, continued from Mon-C., to appear before Judge Stallo, to answer a as slaves.

The slaves, upon being interrogated by the and Wilson Thorn, presided to the satisfaction Court whether or not they wished to leave their of all. And the utmost decorum on the part of master, Major Choutard, replied, "We will die the audience prevailed to the end. before we will leave our master." The Judge dismissed the case, remarking that the negroes had a right to go and do as they pleased. The court room was densely crowded and much excitement prevailed. The parties leave on teachings in regard to women's rights and dutheir trip to-day .- Cin. Gaz.

Alexander Jace, a free-born colored man of New York, has been taken up in the Choctaw Nation, Ark., as a runaway slave. He has friends in New York, and efforts will be made to reclaim him .- Pa. Freeman.

of a register." What has become of that old born free and equal ?- Boston Commonwealth.

MURDER .- H. B. Wilson, of this county, was ommitted to Jail on Sunday last, on the charge of having killed a negro girl, his property, by excessive whipping. We have heard none of his answer to the question, which Mr. Hartzell the particulars of the case. - Raleigh (N C.,) had tauntingly asked, "What has abolition done!" Register, June 15.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE .- Last evening a youth in the employ of Mr. Thomas Daniels, while engaged at work in the third story of his Drug Store, near the scuttle which is used for passing goods from the basement, thoughtlessly stepped backwards and fell through. Mr Daniels had left him but a moment before, and descended to the second story. While passing by the scuttle, something flitted by him, and intuitively grasped at it, caught the boy and landed him on the in New York city in September. The arrange- a Frenchman. They at first considered it a second floor, with no other injury than a ment is not yet, however, definitely made. dislocation of the shoulder. But for this, he must have fallen into the cellar, a distance succeed in their ambition, and cause no un- of twenty-eight feet, at the imminent hazard of his life. Mr. Daniels cannot tell what induced him to eatch for the boy, and does not really know in what manner he saved him, so rapid was the impulse both mental and physical which directed his movements.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JULY 16, 1853. Executive Committee meets August 7.

More Constitutional Law.

A white fugitive apprentice was arraigned last week, before U. S. Com. Morton, of N. Y. with a design of having him returned to New Jersey, from whence he had escaped. The facts of his indenture and escape were proved. But the Commissioner contended that the words of the Constitution and the fugitive act of 1850,(which our readers will recollect are the same), and the act of 1793, do not describe persons held to service or labor as apprentices. But that the word person in the Constitution is synonymous with slare, and that the whole scope of the Constitutional clause, and of the Congressional acts were exhausted in their application to fugitive slaves, and are applicable to none other.

Mr. Commissioner fortified his opinion by the those who, under the garb of philanthrophy, Prig case, by quotations from Judge Story, and by the history of the Constitution and the law. He accordingly discharged the apprentice.

> A new Constitutional construction. Probably we are indebted for it to that skin aristocracy which wont let a colored man train in Massachusetts or Ohio, and now demands a special law to send him back to servitude. Everything must have a beginning, and we shall not wonder if Mr. Commissioner Morton's opinion was affirmed by his superiors at Washington, if any body should think it worth while to carry it there for revision.

And yet after all we have some little respect for this decision. We have little doubt it is the truth in regard to what was intended by a majority of the federal convention and by Congress. And we are quite glad to see so infam- the Lowell girls are paid for to-day. Larry ous and shockingly wicked laws, restricted in species of manufactures which can be cheaply their operation by any means.

Commenting upon this case, the Anti-Slavery Standard says:

The advocates for the Anti-Slavery charter of the Constitution make, or think they make, a strong point in the argument that that clause in the Constitution, in Sec. 3, Art. 4, relating to fugitives from labor" may apply to apprentices, and does not necessarapply to slaves. The argument has, at least, done this good service, that the point will be judicially considered, and the practical meaning of the Constitution come to be at length, positively decided by the Courts, and all reasonable doubts done away with. If it should ever be settled that the article in question does apply to apprentices, the next step may be that it does not apply to slaves, and should the door be once opened to innovations upon the popular construction of the Constitution, it may never be closed again till that instrument is made free from all positive or constructive support of Slavery. We acknowledge that we have not the least hope or expectation of this until Slavery is abolupon the name' of Jehovah, may serve to en- ished, or a new Union created, though we courage Christians and set a good example to should rejoice should we ever find ourselves mistaken. We are glad, however, to see the question raised, and the discussion carried en in the Courts, for good, we believe, will come of that, let the decision be as it may We wish the Constitution were on the side took rooms at the Burnet House. Four slaves of the Anti-Slavery Cause ; but if it is not, as we maintain, the sooner that time comes the better, when history, argument and facts it will, a faithful instrumentality. We can't

Bible Discussion.

The discussion between Messrs. Hartzell and of the Deputy Sheriffs served a writ on Major day till Friday afternoon, in all, nine sessions of from two and a half to three hours each .charge of forcibly detaining two negro persons The debate was conducted with courtesy and fairness, and with perhaps less to mar the good Their departure was necessarily postponed, feeling of the parties than is usual on such and the parties repaired to the Court House. occasions. Cyrus M'Neely, C. S. S. Griffing

Mr. Hartzell presented, among other things, what he deemed the application of the "perfeet rule of life" found in the Bible, to women and to slavery. He warmly sustained Paul's ties. In regard to slavery, he contended that all that had been done for its removal, in the past, or that was doing in the present, was to be attributed to the Bible. He reiterated, with all its absurdity, the common orthodox charge, that abolitionist were, under pretence of antislavery, seeking to establish infidelity and Hubbard, F. Carlisle, Joshua R. Giddings, I We read in the Richmond, (Va.,) Morning subvert the Bible. In the charge, he indiscrim-Mail, of the 1st, athat "Thomas Jefferson, said to | inately included all classes of anti-slavery men and A. L. Brewer. be a free boy, was committed to prison for want without exception. During this part of his address the speeker warmed up with unusul resister in which he recorded that "all men are energy. The whole class of reformers who are not of the church, received severe denuncia-

Mr. Barker's reply on these points presented a masterly specimen of compact logic-severe advertisement. The catalogue embrace rebuke and overwhelming eloquence, especially thirty-one matriculated students. We intended to have presented our readers with Mr. Rice for the back numbers of this semia sketch of the remarks on this point, but are monthly. It is filled with interesting anti-size compelled to defer it.

We learn from the last Una, that though a call Columbus. was issued some few weeks since for the assemblage of this Convention in Cleveland in October next, it has nevertheless been thought best to two of the most notorious of the slave traders change the time. It is now proposed to hold it upon that island, the one a Spaniard, the other

Mr. GEORGE WEAVER was re-elected a Justice of the Peace in this village on Saturday of the government upon the Spaniard. We last. The election was a most brisk and excit- think they will hardly punish them severelying one. The temperance question was the one If we understand the matter, the Captain Genat issue. Some of all parties united with the eral is as deeply implicated in the trade as any rummies to oppose Mr. Weaver. Some Free body eise. sanshine enough to bless stumped the State with the vigor of a young and homes, and make campaigner, and was elected to the House of this is the reason you call them "poor Africans deliberation would have aided to accomplish.

Toledo Blade

"Qualified Votens" only, can hold State with the vigor of a young the boy, and a feat which no forethought or deliberation would have aided to accomplish.

Toledo Blade Weaver's majority was a small one.

Manufactures at the South.

The Era, speaking of the Memphis Convention, gives an opinion that the South is beginning to see its own interest, and is in earnest to withdraw itself from exclusive planting and introduce manufactures of various descriptions; thus bringing slave artisans in competition with the free. If so, the support to slavery so generally rendered by northern mechanics and manufacturers, will work directly with increased power to their own oppression. A righteous retribution it will be, and one natural and inevitable. We invite our citizens in time to look at the matter and avert the evil by seeking the emapeipation of labor in every form. Whether the South succeeds in introducing mechanics and manufactures or not, the laborer always has been, and always will be impoverished and degraded by the existence of slave-labor The industrial classes of the North are the v whose interests are especially concerned in the question. They have it in their power to overthrow the system. Justice and lunmanity combine with interest in urging them to this purpose. Let not narrow views or party prejudice prevent the effort. The Era

"Slave labor, hitherto restrained to such applications as did not materially compete with the interest of the free, is to take a new sphere, and its cheaper productions to be thrown into rivalry in the markets of the world with the work of men whose votes and voices, prejudices and oppressions, have nursed it into formidable power. The cheaper kinds of tobacco are manufactured in the South now. Two or three thousand slaves in Richmond have turned as many white men out of that employment in Philadelphia; and the day is not distant when tens of thousands of black girls will be making the cottons that and effectively overseen and regulated by superintendants, is quite possible in Virginia and the sectional independence of the South which is to be established while it is growing un her slaves into manhood, will be holding down the wages of the free laborers of the North, who have allowed and helped their enslavement. The offence will be punished without a miracle here or postponement till hereafter. The South will be coming right and reaping its benefits, the North will be suffering for the wrong until it is completely atoned for and removed. Let God's justice work. We are not without hope that it will be mitigated to the one as it will be blessed to the other party, for the beneficence of the system under which we have our common existence is as infinite as its Author.

DER NATIONAL PEMOKRAT. - This paper has made its appearance. Its mission is an important one, the circulation of facts among our German population. The papers should be scattered freely over Columbiana, Stark and Wayne counties. This class of popu lation have had a very limited access to facts regarding slavery, and yet we know that no class of persons can be more readily reached by them, than the Germans, if the facts can come to them well authenticated. Let untislavery men see to it, that this means is thoroughly used, if it shall prove, as we hope read the Demokrat, and so have to take it upon trust. A good German Anti-Slavery paper is just what has long been needed, and what will do immense good.

"Going Off .- The colored residents of Circleville, Ohio, are about sending an agent to Liberia, to seek out a home for them, as are also the colored people of Cleveland."

Doubtful. We clip the above from an eastern paper, but have never heard of it m these parts before.

WORKING BOTH WAYS .- The colored prople of Cincinnati have established a theatre in that city. In imitation of their pale-faced brethren they have kindly appropriated a place in the third tier for the whites. They are decidealy opposed to the promiscuous mingling of colors.

ASHTABULA AND N. LISBON RAILROAD. The Company for building this road organized on the 4th inst., by the election of Board of Directors. It consists of Henry B. Austin, J. H. Holcomb, Henry Springer,

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Fourth Annual Announcement of the Female Med ical College of Pennsylvania is before u Its faculty is full, and its regular sessions commence in October. For particulars, see

FREEMAN'S MANUAL .- Our thanks are due very matter and valuable for circulation. is to be published semi-monthly until thirteen NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION .- numbers are issued. Address L. L. Rice,

> The Government of Cuba has imprisoned joke, but according to the New York Tribune. are beginning to think the Captain General 15 earnest. The Creoles rejoice to see the hand

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Denving Christ.

"Shall we deny Christ, in order to free the slave?" asks the last Christian Press, and then ing upon the recent Free Soil nominations Mr. Editor : We celebrated the Fourth-ofis denying Christ, and that therefore, Christ- truth, rather than in numbers. It says: ians should be separate therefrom. Slavery, "orthodox church, and through Christ, his word and his spirit." "Every other scheme is not alone worthless, but positively and deeply candidates will receive, as it is that our prininjurious." "A scheme for reform which proposes to sweep away the foundation of our faith, has nothing in common with us, so as to demand or admit of our co-operation. The question of slavery becomes MERELY INCIDENT.

" Henceforth we are compelled to consider the movement of which we have been speaking, not as essentially anti-slavery, but one whose principles rather than men,-and labor for real purpose is the overthrow of evangelical the RIGHT without reference to the triumph religion. The slavery question only offers a of party. convenient stand-point for the attack. We do not mean that this is true of every individual thus engaged, but that such is the character of the movement as a whole."

A most false and slanderous assertion. Directly the opposite is true. Individuals in that party are, as individuals, laboring to sustain what the Press calls infidelity, just as others are laboring to advance evangelical religion .-But that the anti-slavery movement is laboring for either the one or the other, is by no means

We are now fully sustained by the confespreviously made against it, viz.: that it was rangements has been appointed. ready to sacrifice the slave to its theological opinions. In comparison with these opinions, alayery is "merely incidental and unimportant." This is the anti-slavery of the Christian Press. The representative of the purest form of ecclesiastical anti-slavery, which we can find in the West, if we may trust its own representations. Slavery it graciously concedes, is an evil, with its unpaid toil-its cruel lash-its bloody mur- ed : ders, perpetrated in all forms-its more than Sodom of pollution-its annihilation of marriage-its recklessness of all the ties of humanity-its annihilation of the human soul, its sympathics, its powers, and its holiest aspirations-Slavery " with its bloody car, driving axle deep through crushed hearts and human souls," "is merely incidental and unimportant," compared with the success of Mr. Boynton's theological opinions. To join with an infidel in stemming a flood of such inhumanity, is an offence which "evangelical religion" cannot for a moment tolerate. It is to deny Christ, and bring upon one's self swift destruction.

men with hearts, and if theology has eaten Connecticut. But it shows its good intentions. them out of ministers and church members, it The slave has nothing to hope from such a re- while they claim to be Democrats." It says :ligion, and if it chooses to disclaim his cause as "unimportant," he will be no looser thereby. importance.

RAPPO-MANIA OVERTHROWN.-In two parts .-By the politeness of the publishers, Fowler & Wells and Co., Boston, we have received the First part of this work, entitled The Chris tian Religion Triumphant, or the scriptures, reason, philosophy, common sense and religion, vindicated against the claims of the spiritual rappers. By Henry Wickliff. Part Second, soon to be published, proposes to demonstrate the cause of the spiritual rappings.

That is just what we want, "Demonstration" -and heretofore, just what we have not had. Whether we shall get it, we can tell better when part second shall arrive. The present, examines the creed of the rappers by the tests proposed, and concludes with the exhortation,

"Behold it, ye sons of men, and come not thou into its secrets, for its touch is pollution, its embrace is spiritual death."

Sub Slavery.

"The National Era, to designate those who advocate the project of starving out the slave system, by the introduction of Chinese coolies into the culture of cotton at 6d. a day, proposes a new prefix to the term slavery, namely sub. Henceforth, then, there is to be a class designated by the term sub-slavery. Will it not, for the sake of brevity, do for a certain class who are known by their frequent use of the term, "I-hate-slavery-as much-as-any-body . . but? Also, for those who claim to be neutral?"-Christian Press.

Yes, it will do for such, and why not for those who wont go to anti-slavery meetings with infidels? The anti-slavery of such, is eminently sub-servient to their theology.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- A notice of this gathering at Columbus, was crowded out last week. It is represented as a most magnificent affair. The procession was two miles in length-and the assembly in the Park, numbered ten thousand. Neal Dow, and Dr. Jewett of Massachusetts, were the prominent ppeakers.

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION .- This meeting was numerously attended, and its deliberations marked with ability. We will give some report of it in our next.

Well Said.

The last Homestead Journal, in comment-

the Press contends, must be abolished by an just one, we feel assured it must and will lightened good men. Our concern is not so much about the magnitude of the vote our ciples are retained unsulfied and untainted

able course in all our public as well as private acts, in our endeavors to advance and strengthen our Cause. If we do not act as AL AND UNIMPORTANT." Again the men contending for principles, without any fice, we never can effect any permanent good. As men placing our chief reliance the people upon the great Reforms of the day, considered legal veters. But if they would I leave in the fullest confidence that those

> meetings. He adds, that hope is entertained, that when he shall do so, "two methodist closed the exercises. preachers will come out on free church princi-

Tribune describes the liquor sold to the fishermen of Mackinaw, as "Indian Whiskey," and celebrate this great day of Independence thro says that in that village from ten to twenty shops are daily open for its sale. Verily they have need of a Maine Law in Michigan, if this man pursuit of happiness to all, without distinction speaks truth. The article sold is thus describ- of color or sex.

alcohol, thirty gallons of water, tobacco enough day long to be remembered on account of its to make it intoxicating, and cayenne pepper entire consecration to freedom. enough to give sufficient strength, and justly entitle it to the Indian name of "fire water," costing not six cents per gallon, and sold at twenty-five cents per quart, and by the cask at fifty cents per gallon; you can form some idea of what Mackinaw would lose by the enforcing of this liquor law throughout the fish-

Legislature of Connecticut passed a resoulation, present prospects, will be acceptable. If such be the estimate which "evangelical appropriating one thousand Dollars !- yes, the religion" puts upon justice, upon humanity, whole of it,-to aid in colonizing free people of to such a monstrous religion, is fast sweeping pay the Colonization Society fifty dollars each, ton. over the land, as the Press affirms. The posi- on receiving notice of their embarkation. To tions and opinions of the Press, will drive it get rid of twenty colored people can of course ouward with hurricane speed. God has made be no very great object to the whole State of

has not altogether thus done to the people .- | EXCOMMUNICATED .- The Union, the Demo-They will prefer that humanity which God has cratic organ at Washington, has excommunicatwritten upon their souls, to the heartless the- ed the N. Y. Evening Post and the Buffale elogy which the Christian Press inculcates .- Republic, because "they are abolitionists in fact,

"They have never stood upon the creed adopted by the party at Baltimore in 1852-they Far better, than that it whine of its superlative do not now recognize that creed as the test of democracy-and for that reason it is an utter perversion of language and a slander upon the party to call them democrats. They do not deserve the respect due to open and avowed abolition journals, for whilst their abolitionism is their ruling characteristic they prove themselves dishonest in professing to belong to a party which they know repudiates all sympathy

or fe'lowship with abolition. "We wash our hands of all further association or connection with those journals, and we treat them as standing as clearly without the democratic party as the New York Tribune or the National Era."

The services of the Post, after having sacrificed its consistency and conscience to elect General Pierce, meets with this reward. But who will say it is not merited.

THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY at its recent session in Dayton, recommended Lorin Andrews for State Superintendent.

A Proposition has been before the council of Charleston, S. C., to prevent colored citizens own rescue. from riding through the streets on horseback or in a vehicle, except in attendance upon whites, or otherwise, furnished with a written permission so to do. Some of the Charleston to the bank, for \$1600. On this, specie to that tions should be made manifest by the individufolks think it will cost more than it will come

to. Should not wonder if it did.

per proposes that the school examiners of the accrue from Freeman's release. But all was city, ascertain the abolition tendencies of all the teachers they employ, by proposing as a to receive bail, on the ground that he had no test the question, " What dou you think of discretion of that sort. Uncle Tom's Cabin?" Another correspondent of the same paper, proposes to add to the topics | don't know how truly,) to be a methodist for inquisition, questions concerning the Maine preacher, is in a fair way to work the Indiana-Law, Woman's Rights, Bloomerism, &c. Thus ans into a thorough indignation against the fuare southern youth to be protected from all taint | gitive law and the whole patriarchal system .of innovation. Wonder if our northern young May he most eminently succeed, and come in men will continue to subject themselves to such | himself, for a fair share of the same article. humiliating inquisitions?

Miss. He neither ran nor resisted his assailant. And yet a jury found a verdict of justifiable

ALMANACS. - The Phrenological and Watercure Almanaes for 1854, have been issued by and I shall take it as a faver, from you. Fowler and Wells, N. Y.

Celebration at Mogadore.

MOGADORE, July 5th '53.

in answer, gives us two columns to prove that in this county, talks like one who knows July in this place, in a way, that if it did not DEAR FRIEND: Will you permit me through

Esq., which called forth the loudest huzzas and

" May the day speedily come, when we may out the whole of the United States according to the grand sentiment of the Declaration of Independence, which is life, liberty, and the

Thus closed the festivities of the day-enli-"A barrel of which consist of two gallons of vened by songs and music from the Band. A

"ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS."-If any of our readers can furnish us with facts relative to the party, sewing circle, and quilting; get that past history, or present condition of the Anti- expression before the people, and you may be the election in October. Slavery Friends, who withdrew from the Indiana Yearly Meeting, some eight or ten years ago, they will greatly oblige us by communicating them to us. Any authentic facts, rela-A Heavy Business .- On the 30th ult. the tive to their separation, history, operations and

The 5th inst., was the 27th anniversary of upen human rights, upon human happiness color from that State. The Governor is to emancipation in New York. The occasion was here and hereafter, what wonder if opposition select the emigrants from those who apply, and celebrated by the colored people of Bingham-

THE FOREST CITY has been enlarged. It

grows on whig excommunication.

Chapman, in Paris.

MRS. STOWE is the guest of Mrs. Maria W.

ter is now undergoing litigation.

No. It is first of Vol. XLII. It appears in dozen hoops upon each end, marked "Ohio new type, and the Editor's table shows more Whiskey." Oh my sisters, shall this go on? than ordinary industry, and quite its ordinary | Shall Ohio be almost a Temperance State, and

invited to assemble at Marlboro' at 10 o'clock, cause -will you not do it? It is the cause of terms A. M., on the 23d inst., to nominate State and God and Humanity! and county officers.

THE POST-OFFICE has been removed to the building formerly occupied as the butter store on the south side of Main-st.

Case of John Freeman.

The interest in the Indianapolis kidnapping case, still continues. Freeman has not yet been emoved from the jail of that county. Says the Democrat of that city, "He has the glorious privilege of remaining there, by paying three dollars a day for a guard to prevent his

An attempt was made to bail him. As an hundred citizens, of all parties, signed a note amount was procured, and tendered against als who may be implicated. damages, and the best citizens of the place, offered in addition, a bond of \$4000, as security SCHOOL EXAMINATION .- A New Orleans pa- for all damages to the kidnapper, that might unavailing. The U. S. Commissioner refused

This kidnapper, Ellingham, who is said, (we

WOMEN AND INTEMPERANCE. - In the year Southern Justice.—On the 4th., a runaway slave was shot dead, in a cave in Adams Co., which shows that the Temperance cause had not much progressed among females; we give it

Newbery Port, June ye 13 1774. Gentlemen Select men of the town of Newbury Port, tirs: I bege your appobashion to retale Rum, as I am a wider and unable to Do much work, a petishion of Ammey Lowden

Sr. Louis, July, 7th, 1853.

joining the anti-slavery movement of the day where moral power resides. That it is in interest the old hunkers, rejoiced the hearts of the columns of the Bugle, to speak to your ernment highly prosperous, in all its various all the true lovers of freedom present, and I readers a few words on the subject of Temper- departments. "Knowing our Cause to be a good and think did not fail to make a decided impression ance. Now, it seems to me, is the time in Ohio for good upon the rising generation. We burned for earnest action. A new Senate and House bring to its support all intelligent and en- no powder in honor of freedom's day. We had are to be chosen, and if the people wish to no parade of military, with gaudy trappings, to effect any thing for the benefit of society thro excite in the minds of the young the infernal the operation of law, they must be wary in the desire to become human butchers. But led by selection of candidates. Now, too, we find a concessions and compromises, and that the spirit stirring strains of the "Mogadore | lull in the political elements-there is no Pres. | quires the sacrifice. I shall ever feel the most pursue a consistent and honor- Band," we all, young and old, rich and poor, ident to be chosen for a season or two, and lively interest in the welfare of our State, and their improvement. Among the peculiar repaired to a beautiful grove, where, after prayer while the political aspirants are taking breath, it in the prosperity and happiness of her people. -reading the Declaration of Independence, and | would be well to urge upon them the necessity | Should Providence gratify me in my wishes to a song from the "Hale family," appropriate of thinking, at least, what can be done to stay return at some future time, I shall meet every inhabitants stands most conspicuous. They men contending for principles, without any regard for the emoluments and honors of of- for the occasion, E. Hale, (a member of the the great moral pestilence which is scourging citizen with true friendship, and I now leave have permitted a tax to be levied, the current "Hale family," and orator of the day), addressed our fair land. The women of Ohio are not him with sincere regret. in moral power, we must always support as being necessary to the progressive develope- agree to meet under the shade of some big tree, who shall hereafter direct your councils, will be ment of universal Liberty in this country .- some afternoon, in each township and neigh- actuated by patriotism and wisdom, and most He exposed the wrongs that exist both in borhood, and discuss this temperance matter, ardently hope that High Heaven may confer on Church and State-setting our sins as a nation and agree among themselves to use all their the people of the State the choicest blessings. KENTUCKY.-Rev. John G. Fee writes to the before us-at the same time speaking in the influence against any man who is not a strictly I bid you an affectionate farewell. American Missionary, that he has received nu- highest commendation of the rights and privi- sober man at all times and in all places,-I am merous invitations to settle in Madison and leges that we white citizens are permitted to inclined to think no drunkard would ever again Rockcastle counties. Though he cannot think enjoy. Another song from the Hale family, disgrace our Legislative Halls. Let them have of leaving his present field, he hopes soon to which, by its noble sentiment, kindled in the township meetings and send up their delegates Maurice O'Connel, eldest son of Daniel O'Convisit Madison and Fleming counties, and hold heart of every genuine lover of freedom an to county meeting, and let them nominate their nel, is dead. ——A monument is to be erected inextinguishable flame of hatred to oppression, candidates, choosing, of course, the best men in the county or district, and then modestly, yet We were then introduced to the table, where firmly, present their choice to the lords of Crewas provided by the ladies of Magadore and ation. Do you think those lords of creation vicinity, a rich repast of "good things" in great | would dare bring out a dram-drinker, if all the EDITORIAL CONVENTION.-It has been resolved abundance and free to all. After the removal women would unite on an anti-dram-drinking to hold a convention of Ohio Editors on the of the cloth, a few voluntary toasts were given, | man? I tell you nay. Now, if we are not sions of the Press itself, in the charge we have 10th of January next. A committee of ar- complimentary of the ladies, the dinner, &c., allowed our right of choosing our own law when the following toast was given by S. Baird | givers, let us come as near it as we can, and show them at least, that we can think for our-INDIAN WHISKEY .- A correspondent of the made the old forest ring to its fartherest recess: selves. Let no anti Woman's Rights friend of temperance take alarm. They may call their meetings; two parties if they will-or get up expressions of public feeling in any way they choose, so they let their opinions be fully understood. Who does not remember the numerous newspaper paragraphs during the political campaign, showing that the vote had been taken at such a dinner party, or on such a steamboat, and in such a rail car, "and the ladies, God bless them," were all in favor of " Pierce and Scott." The men understood all this; they knew its influence on the public mind. Then take the vote on temperance at every evening

> the Women's State Temperance Society at Dayton during the time of the State Fair. I hope this will be done; for there will be hundreds there who would be glad to be present, who would not perhaps be able to leave their homes at another time. Perhaps some one will query-what right have I, no longer a resident of Ohis-to be giving advice. I claim no other right than that which carnest love gives to my heart. Ohio is my home-there I was bornthere for almost a half a century fought the battle of life. - To besure I have crossed the geograpical line, but not one shred of the interest and feeling, not one ligament of love has been broken. I am with you and of you still. Oh, could you witness as I have witnessed here, EXPENSES OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW - not wonder that my heart is stirred in the cause. The expenses attendant upon ordering out sev- | Ohio is far in advance of many of the Western | eral companies of volunteers, some two years | States in her out-spoken opposition to intemago, at Chicago, to enforce the execution of the perance : but I saw in a St. Louis paper the Fugitive Slave Law, are yet unpaid. The mat- other day a statement that more whiskey was made in one house in Ohio than in any other one place in the States. I do not go out here THE KNICKERBOCKER, for July, is a capital any where but I see the strong barrel, with its vet send out its millions of gallons of the poison of death, to destroy and blight this beautiful THE FREE DEMOCRACY of Stark county are land of the West. You can do much for the

assured it will have its effect.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

Congregational Conference.

The Congregationalists of Ohio have just held a Conference at Mount Vernon, Knox Co. Among their resolutions are the following on slavery and intemperance :

SLAVERY.

Resolved, 1st. That we regard slaveholding as a sin against God and a crime against man.

2d. That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law as directly in conflict with the law of God, and

that we will make all proper effort for its repeal. That as communion with slaveholders sanetions, in the estimation of many, the practice of slavery, the existence of the relation should be expression of public sentiment, more than one taken as prima facie evidence of unworthiness for Christian fellowship, and, if there be excep-

> TEMPFRANCE. Resolved, That as the use of intoxicating liquors is productive of manifest and manifold evils in society, we rejoice in the effort to prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating beverages, and will give our in-

Governor Wood,

passage of the Maine Law,

Left Cleveland on Tuesday last, on his mission, on which occasion he was escorted to the boat, by the military and the citizens. Here is his farewell to the people of Ohio:

To the electors of the State of Ohio : My resignation, as Chief Magistrate, is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to take effect on the 13th inst.

In dissolving the official connexion that exists between us, a deep sense of gratitude prompts me thus publicly to express my acknowledgements to the people of Ohio for their confidence and impartiality. A residence of thirty-five years in this State, the repeated evi- uity dences of friendship I have received, and so

unequivocally conferred, render Ohio and her people very near and dear to my heart.

I have been in the service of the State, in responsible positions, for a quarter of a century. I now retire from it, but leave the State Gov

I shall be succeeded in office by a gentleman of talents, of executive experience, and well known to the country, and no evils can result to the Public from my resignation.

I leave Ohio for a far distant land, and with the deepest sorrow, but duty to my family re-

REUBEN WOOD. ITEMS.

in New York city in honor of Gov. Tomkins. --- The crops in Northern Indiana and Illinois are reported excellent. --- There are six Free Democratic papers in Vermont .---Barnum has offered \$1000 for a man who is not opposed to intemperance. He wants him for the Museum - Mrs Ann Perry has been appointed Post Mistress, at Rock P. O., Lanital punishment, which passed the Connecticut Senate, was lost in the House, --- Princeton College lately celebrated its 106th anniversary. -President Roberts has been re-elected by the Liberians - 279 marriage licence were isssued in Hamilton Co., in June. - A bill is before the New York Legislature for the better security of Railroad passengers.

Free Democracy of Stark County.

A meeting of the Free Democracy of Stark county, will be held at Marlboro, on Saturday, the 23d of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. to put in nomination their candidates for State and County officers, to be voted for at

It is proposed, I hear, to call a meeting of Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending

Joseph Cope, Short Creek,	1,50-457
Joseph Cope, Colerain,	1,50-411
Etihu Carpenter, Adrian,	3,00-491
Aaron Brooks, Linesville,	1,00-417
Joseph Ingram, Salem,	1,50-456
D. L. Sherman, Freedom,	6,75-280
D. H. Wright, "	3,64-165
Simon Platt, New Brighton,	1,50-459
Jones Dimiek, Brunswick,	37-401
John Smith, Mecca,	2,00-467
Joseph Shinn, Meridith's Mill,	2,00-468

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.

McClain have been secured, and a requisite number of competent assistants will be employed. The School is furnished with a set of good School Aparatus, Cabinet of Geological Speci mens, Outline Maps, Anatomical Plates, &c.

A Normal Class will be formed for the acommodation of those who wish to prepare hemselves for the profession of teaching, During the term a course of lectures will be lelivered on Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by a superior French Manikin and Skeleton In addition to the other branches usually

aught in the best Union Schools, a regula COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT in which the Science of Accounts shall be thoroughly taught, will be onnected with the School. Board and Rooms can be had on reasonable

For full Circular or Particulars address any of the sucscribers.

Jacob Heaton. Isaac Snider, John Harris, Richard Garrigues. Clayton Sharp,

Eli Davidson,

Board of Education. SALEM, Col. Co., O

PENN MEDICAL COLLEGE. OF PHILADELPHIA.

FEMALE SESSION.

THE Fall Session for Females in this Institution commences September 1st, and the Spring Session for Males on March 1st, of each year. Equal privileges are enjoyed by both. Medical doctrines taught by the Faculty, (which consists of eight Professorships) are iberal and progressive. Professors' Fees \$50,00. For definite particulars, or announcements, address the Dean. ABRM. LIVEZEY, M. D.

329 N. 12th, St., Below Green, 1853. Philadelphia. Female Medical College of Pennsylvania.

FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION. THE next Course of Lectures in this Insti tution will commence on Saturday, October BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! fluence as citizens and Christians to secure the 1st, 1853, and continue five months (21 we

closing on the 25th of February, 1854.

FACULTY. David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chem istry and Toxicology.

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Prin ciples and Practice of Medicine.

Hilbern Darlington, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology Edwin Fussell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

Martha H. Mowry, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information as to

terms, regulations, &c., or desirous of recair the Announcement, will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Pac-DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D. 229 Arch Street, Plitete

NORMAL CLASS AT THE

MARLBORO UNION SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 13th of August, and continue Eleven weeks. The following paragraphs are extracted from the address of the Students at the last session of

"The congregation of a large number of individuals under rather adventitious circumstances, but having a common object in view, has been followed by a steadily increasing degree of harmony and good feeling, commensurate only with the rapidity of influences which have operated to bring about so great success in so short a period of time, the energy, zeal and interest of the year, of fourteen mills on the dollar, on all the property in the district, over and above the State tax, for educational purposes, and when this fund was found insufficient, individuals have voluntarily subscribed considerable amounts. In all the records of education there has never been instanced a town or village where the cause of improvement has been as liberally sustained as in this

"Co-important with this, is the high standing of the Principal, an individual possessing in an eminent degree that rare combi nation of talents which has procured for him here, as elsewhere, the unbounded confidence and highest respect of all within his influ-

"Next in importance in the train of circumstances which have so powerfully operated to advance the interests of this particular school, may be ranked the peculiar, analytical, demonstrative, thorough and practical methods of teaching which are adopted. Without going into a lengthy dissertation on cacaster Co., Pa. The bill abolishing cap- its advantages over other modes, or detailing the peculiarities of the system itself, suffice it to say that there are real distinguishing traits and manifest advantages over any other mode within our knowledge, and a just and adequate idea of its superiority can only be obtained by a visit to the school itself.

"In its facilities for illustration, the Marlboro Union School can safely challenge comparison with any in the State-possessing the most modern and improved forms of Philosophical, Astronomical, Chemical and Anatomical apparatus. Purchased at an expense of \$1,000, it is superior to any in the State, with the exception of that in three or four

"The good feeling of the students, hard and laborious study, and the plan for the self-government of the school, have been fostered and sustained by the publication of two daily papers; one by the male the other by the female department. These papers being edited and read each morning at the commencement of the exercises, by the students consecutively, and having a portion devoted to the exercises of the preceeding day, have been found to exert the most salutary influence, not only in the moral government, but in securing a prompt attendance and unusual application to study. They have likewise, in turn, developed talents and resources in persons who might otherwise have remained ignorant of their possession.

"Two evenings of each week have been appropriated to the cultivation of Literary talents through the medium of an Elocution class and a Lyceum, each of which has proved to be an abundant source of profit and pleasure.

"The interest of the present term has likewise been enhanced by the Normal Class, The first term of this school will commence comprising many old and experienced teach-

> "Notwithstanding the press of studies and other duties, sufficient time has been found to make the superior advantages of the older portion available to those less fortunate, by several experience meetings, in which the subject of school government has been one of the highest interest, and many circumstances incident to the teacher's profession related, which should properly come before the public, as serving to show the rapid progress of the cause of education. The daily exercises of the Normal Class have consisted in part of demonstrations of the various rules and first principles of the various sciences, and lectures on school regulations, arrangement of classes, etc."

In addition to the apparatus mentioned above. the use of a French Dissecting Manikin, at an expense of \$300, has been secured for the Physiology Class.

TERMS-Common Branches, - - \$3 00 Natural Philosophy, Physiology, First Lessons in Algebra and Book-Keeping, each 50. cents extra. Other Branches, \$1,00 extra .-In no case will the tuition exceed \$5,00.

Board can be obtained from \$1,23 to \$1.50 per week. Good rooms for self-boarding, can be hired at moderate rent; by this method, the expense of board can be reduced ore half or

By a vote of the Directors, 3,00 will be required in advance, which will be refunded in

Any further information can be had by applying to A. HOLBROOK, Principal, or to either of the undersigned members of the Board

JAMES L. LYNDE, MARTIN ANDERSON. T. W. LEEK, EDWARD BROOK, AMOS WALTON, LEWIS MORGAN. Marlboro, July 6th, 1853.

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Ink, Glazed, Medium, Demy, Cap, Quarto and other Papers. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

E. G. KNIGHT, & Co.

thanks are due s of this semi-

esting anti-slacirculation. It y until thirteen ss L. L. Rice, has imprisoned e slave traders niard, the other considered it a York Tribune,

he Captain Genhe trade as any-, can hold State nd niggers are

tain General in

see the hand

Spaniard. We

them severely.

From the Home Journal. The Pig Interest.

The corner of the Highland Terrace which forms our neighborhood—(a cluster of three rural villages, cut off ly Mcodna Creek and its toll bridge from the city-reach influences of Newburgh)-is charmingly primitive and rural. With no pine-apples for sale, no frequentation by the gentlemen and ladies who make twenty-four hour excursions from New-York, no billiard table and no new paper, it is an eddy of still life, left behind in unrippled simplicity by the current of progress. Delightfully unaffected and farmer-like as life hereabouts is, however, we have a class of rowdies-rowdies with a twist to their tails-and they overrule the law as effectually as the rowdies of New York, and and by the same sort of tacit admission in the mind of the public. The pig interest is too strong to be meddled with.

But the way in which the "higher-law" is openly claimed for these rural rowdies in the very heart of our pretty village of Canterbury for instance, is very curious. Out of any one of those nice white houses along the street, will come the most dainty looking young ladies, fresh from tasty parlors, and mammas that take a magazine. The pretty white fence encloses a little garden, with flowerbeds edged with box, rose bushes and lilacs. Door bells, or brass knocker of course. Inside the gate, all is "genteel." Outside the gate, however-in the street-on the sidewalk-right before the front door and under the parlor windows-stands the family pig trough. The family pigs have the run of the viliage during the day, and at night and morning they come home for their own particular swill-caten, in the evening, perhaps, while the piano is playing on the other side of the pretty white fence. In dry weather, when there is no bed of mud in the carriage track in the centre of the street, the gentleman pig stretches himself across the sidewalk to sleep; and, on your way to the post-office, your may walk around a score or more, or take the middle of the street. You respect pig. You see pig. You smell pig. But beautiful young ladies sit in the windows, just over the fence.

The cottagers in the country around would be less particular, of course, if there were a way to be so, than the more genteel villagers-but the pig-trough outside the gate is the unvarying feature. And these gentlemen outlaws know the country, and take long walks. Leave a bar down, or let your visitors from curiosity (as happens to me every day) forget to shut your gate as they enter, and the pigs are all over. They rooted up, for me, yesterday, a green slope, covered with laurels, upon the beauty of which I had particularly set my heart, cherishing it for a foreground to a picture some artist will paint for me-and it took me and my man an hour to get the unpunishable defacers out once more on the highway. They get in at night. Here and there one climbs a wall like a clumsey boy, dragging it after him as he goes over. The religious bearing of this "hard trial" is perhaps the only one that can be safely dwelt upon. One does not say his prayers near so easily, I find, after driving Lively feat, the bold jump, the brisk dance are out pigs morning and evening, nor begin very immediately again, to "love his neighbor as

It is against the law-everybody knowsfor pigs to be turned loose on a public highway. And any one of my daily inception could be lawfully driven, by me, five miles to the nearest "pound"—I could then lawfully the sheriff gave notice to the take pains that the sheriff gave notice to the owner that his pig was there—lawfully see that the poor animal was kept from starving for the several days before he might be taken nway-lawfully go four or five miles to attend the justices' court, and appear as prosecutor -larefully pay my own expenses for this two or three weeks of trouble, travel and vexation -and lawfully make an enemy for life of the owner of the trespassing swine, who would perhaps have a dollar of fine to pay, in consequence of my prosecution of him. All this it costs to follow up one trespass by one pig. Pig endurance costs less.

But the village of Newburg, only four miles from us, has outlived this stage of progress. Pig-vagrancy has been put down in its beautiful streets-owing, however, to the resolute public spirit of a single indiviual. Downing, to whom the country owes so much for its advances of refinement and embelishment, undertook to suppress pig at Newburgh, where he resided. He was told it was Quixotic-that the time, money and trouble it would cost might rum him-that the grounds would be disfigured. his trees girdled, and his garden of precious plants all torn in pieces by the infuriated people-that the poor had no place to keep pigs, and there was much to be got by a smart pig on the public highway. His selfinterest, and pity for the pig proprietor, were both appealed to. He persevered, however, patiently and long—and succeeded.

Now we want such a pig-apostle in Can-

terbury-some public spirited, generous and kindly man, who will make himself beloved and remembered by such a crusade of unpopularity against the rowdies at our gates. We wait for him, as New York waits for her pig-apostles. Let us make ready to give to their advents a welcome.

An Interesting Story Well Told.

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

CHAT WITH THE CONDUCTOR .- " It's not often a man loses any thing by kindness .-I know a little matter of that sort saved my life, and perhaps the lives of many others at the same time.'

"How was that?" asked we of our friend

Rawlings, the model conductor. "Why, we had an Irishman on this road watching a tunnel. It was warm weather, so he used to go into the tunnel to keep cool. I rather think he used to take a little liquor when he was lonesome; any way, he laid down on the track ove day to listen for the cars. He fell asleep, and very imprudently got his head cut off by the express train .-Well, there was the last of that Irishman. There was the devil's own row in the shanty got away as soon as we decently could, for you know it's not agreeable to be surrounded with a distracted family when you're neither a doctor nor a nurse nor a preacher. Some-

row in a family. I told my wife about it, promise? If the latter, must I not tender and she sent the family some little things.— The widow of the dead Irishman was a Catholic, and, as I was then on a very fast train, I would sometimes take up the old woman on Sunday and carry her to church at Martinsburgh. I somehow thought it was a satisfaction to her to go to church, for she had but little chance in the world, anyhow. I certainly did not expect to get any thing for it in this World, and I expected they had so much scored against me in the other that it wouldn't amount to any thing there.

"That was during the summer. One night the next winter it was very cold, and the mountains were covered with snow; we were running to make time, when, on turning a curve, the engineer saw a waving light on the track, and soon heard some one ahead shouting. I was then out on the platform. The engineer slacked up and stopped the engine, and we got out and went ahead in the publication of the the letters is another the dark to see what was the matter. There it was. A large landslide had fallen aeross the track, near the shanty of that old Irishwoman. She had built up a large fire and well bound. We advise him to make a note watched for the train, for the curves were so sharp that we might have been on the slide before we could see it. So. when we run up, there was the old lady, with her calico cap, swinging the chunk of fire like a revolving light-house, and there were the little Irish carrying brush, like so many little beavers. She had watched all that night in the the cold. But for her, in another minute we should have run into a pile of dirt and stone as big as Barnum's Hotel. I should have got a 'pit ticket,' certain, for I was on the platform. What would have become of the passengers and train you can guess as well as I can."

We expressed a hope that the old woman had been properly rewarded.

"The passengers made up about eighty dollars; the company afterwards gave her a shanty rent free, the brakemen and engineer bought her a cow, and she made out very well. But when I handed the money to her that night, she said: 'Gintlemen and ladies, I'm thankful, and may ye niver know the want of what ye give me. But what I did was mostly on account of him, there. He was kind and thoughtful to the poor and the afflicted, and I'd a watched till I froze before harrum should have come to him, if I could ha helped it."

"D-n the thing, it made me choke right

"Passen jars for the Rela-ny." "Don't forget your umbrella, sir; there might be an explosion, and you'd want it to keep off the emders," "Let me pass your bandbox, miss." "Take care of your little boy, madam, no insurance on him." "All right! go ahead!"

The Middle Aged Man.

Should we trouble our heads when the first tinge of grey Gently hints that full half is expired of our

span? We have had, and enjoyed (while it lasted) our day,

Nor is all the mirth spent of the Middle Aged

not ours. Our pleasures are formed on the quieter plan;

In the mind's calm enjoyment the frame's waning powers,

While we haunt less and less, grand assemblies

and feasts. In snug social meetings we mix when we can: Not Comus' cup that transforms men to beasts, But the temperate glass cheers the Middle

Fair usurpers of hearts, we are not-let me say, Estranged from your empire, flor under its

Ye prefer younger subjects, and rightfully may, Tho' the fairest oft smiles on the Middle Aged

We still have our passions, but, reason our guide-

The harsh we keep under, the gentle we fan ; Kind affections are cherished, resentments sub-And the charities grow in the Middle Aged

For wisdom and goodness in mortals to seek,

We forbear, we have learnt on our nature to Since youg men are head-strong, and old men

are weak. They are found, if at all, in the Middle Aged

Man.

Advertising for a Wife.

NICE SUM FOR THE FIXINS- SOLD AGAIN. A New York youth furnishes the following statement of his personal experience, to the editor of the New York Weekly messenger: In Feruary last I was in Boston. A friend ing this sentence of excommunication, he of mine, for a joke, advertised for a wife worth one thousand dollars. A lady answered, requesting and interview, under the assumed name of "Adeleide Meek." I replied equally sincere and fervent, his zeal was arto her note, apparently, in good earnest,-She wrote again nameing a time and place to meet. I met her, and found her to be well that the profession of religion was someaccomplished, in the first society, with wealthy connections, &c. She had answered for tude, the bloodiest of crimes. He was suma joke. We became interested in each moned to appear before the council of Conother. She introduced me to her relations. stance. Secure, as he thought, from the whom I found to be of the ton. We were rage of his enemies, by the safe-conduct engaged. All her friends were in favor of granted him by the Emperor Sigismund for the match except her father. The 18th of his journey to Constance, his residence in June was appointed for our wedding. I re- that place, and his return to his own country, turned to New York in April. She wrote to John Huss obeyed the orders of the council, me three times a week, assevarating that and appeared before it, to prove his innonothing but death should part us. She wrote cence. But, by the most scandalous breach to have me get the certificate of the city cierk of plighted faith, he was cast into prison, where I lived, and hurry up my cakes. I declared a heretic because he refused to have it. She then wrote to me as we were plead guilty against the dictates of his own their wrongs. She has scandalized the grand so soon to be married, she would want a great many things, and her father, though of the council was burned alive in 1415, a very wealthy, would not fit her out, because she would not marry the one he wished her when we took the poor fellow up, and we to, and therefore she desired me to send her some money. I mailed her money in pres- the faggots were piled up to his very neck, ence of the clerk of the post office, to the the Duke of Bavaria desired him to abjure. amount of \$603, since when she will have nothing to do with me-not even to answer trine of an evil tendency; and what I taught how I was always sorry when I passed that my letters, or give a reason for cutting me. with my lips I seal with my blood? place; of course I felt as if—not exactly the Now, what course should I take? Can I Duke of Bavaria ordered the martyr's clothes

my humble self prior to the day apppointed for our wedding? Have I a right to publish her letters? If so, it will be a rich treat for uppertendom. I am bound to have my six

hundred dollars' worth in some way. The editor of the Messenger gives the lad

the following "advice gratis:" We publish the unhappy experience of a victim in search of a wife, with a melancholy pleasure, for the benefit of mankind at large He appears to have been "taken in and done for" completely. As to his \$603, no complaint before any police justice, or dread magnate of the law, will ever bring back one farthing of it to his bleeding pocket, since, according to the familiar ruling in criminal charges of this nature, the prosecutor must at least have exercised ordinary prudence .-The law will not punish one who merely makes a dupe of another. The question of horn of the dilemma. She would probably frustrate his attempt by injunction. Between law and love, his hands and heart are pretty of his Boston courtship and turn over a new

Growth of New-York.

The Brooklyn Circular has the following graphic picture of the growth of this Em porium and its chief suburb :- Tribune.

"FORTY-SIX YEARS AGO."-As we took our seat in one of the boats of the South ferry a few evenings since, an elderly gentle man in a social mood seated himself beside us, and commenced remarking upon the contrast that the present conveyances for crossing the river presented with those of forty or fifty years. "Forty-six years ago." he said, " we had to cross this ferry by means of a horse-boat. We were then an hour in crossing, and the fare was twenty-five cents." Now we cross in five minutes and the fare is one cent. "Brooklyn," he continued, "was then only a little village, and the population of New-York was 75,000." Now the City of Brooklyn numbers 100,000, and that of New York about 600,000 inhabitants.-Steamboats, railroads, the telegraph and gas, were things unthought of then"-Each of these had come into use and effected a revolution since he was a young man. He witnessed the starting of the first steamboat that ever made a trip up the North River .-The foot of Fulton-st, New-York, (the present site of the Fulton ferry buildings, but coals for his aged mother. We met him then a sand bank, with no buildings in its again in the spring of '51 at the Cincinnati vicinity,) was the point of departure of Fulton's strange little craft on its trial trip. A Advancement of Science. In the proceedtemporary staging was erected along the sloping shore of sand, upon which was assembled the gazing multitude that both cheered and hooted the advent of steam, as it made its first sucessful debut before the people of New-York City. Our informant further told us that in a newspaper printed at that time it was stated that as the boat moved up the river, puffing, smoking, and snorting, against the tide, it so frightened some of the sailors on other vessels that they fell on their knees, prying to be delivered from the Evil One!

"The first steamboat that was ever applied to any practical purpose was built by Robert Fulton, at New-York, in 1807, and was named the North River. Her engine was 18 horse power; and she was 33 hours in making the passage between New-York and Albany .-The same passage by steamboat is now made Are more than made up in the Middle Aged in from six to nine hours, and by railroad in four hours."

John Huss.

As a specimen of the true spirit of all persecutions on account of religious professions. we subjoin the succinct history of the persecution and martyrdom of John Huss, in some measure the pioneer and founder of Protestantism: - Investigator.

"John Huss, from whom the Hussites take their name, was born in a little village in Bohemia, called Huss, and lived at Prague in high reputation, both on account of the his life, as well as for his uncommon erudition and eloquence.

"Adopting the sentiments of Wickliffe and the Waldenses, he began in the year 1407 openly to oppose and preach against divers errors in doctrine as well as errors in discipline then reigning in the church.

"There were other circumstances that tended to inflame the reigning clerical powers against him. He adopted the philosophical opinions of the REALISTS, and vehemently opposed the Normalists whose number and power were considerable at Prague.

"In 1409, Huss began to inveigh with greater freedom than formerly against the vices and corruptions of the clergy; and to recommend, in a public manner, the writings and opinions of Wickliffe, as far as they related to the despotism of the Court of Rome and corruption of the clergy. Hence an and his favorite project. The prophet told the accusation was brought against him in the year 1410, before the tribunal of John XXIII., tells the truth, though it falls heavily upon the by whom he was solemnly expelled from the communion of the church. Notwithstandproceeded to expose the Romish church with a fortitude and zeal that were almost universally applauded. This eminent man was dent, though his prudence was not always circumspect. He did not seem to be aware times but a cloak for the blackest of turpiconscience; and in obedience to the orders punishment which he endured with great fortitude,magnanimity and resolution. When the chain was put upon him at the stake, and 'No,' said Huss, 'I never preached any docsame thing—but just as bad, might happen make it a case of false pretense, or would it to be cast into the flames, and the ashes of powerful plea of the age for that liberty which to me some day, and then there'd be another be better to bring an action for breach of his body to be thrown into the Rhine."

The Times.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH

Inaction now is crime. The old earth reels Inebriate with guilt; and vice, grown bold, Laughs innocence to scorn. The thirst for gold Hath made men demons, till the heart that feels The impulse of impartial love nor kneels

In worship foul to Mammon, is contemn'd, He who has kept his purer faith, and stemm'd Corruption's tide, and from the ruffian neels Of impious tramplers rescued peril'd right,

Is called fanatic, and with scoffs and sneers Maliciously assail'd. The poor man's tears Are unregarded; the oppressor's might Revered as law; and he whose righteous way Departs from evil, makes himself a prey.

GENTLE HINTS.

O, marry the man you love, girls, If you can get him at all; If he is as rich as a Crossus, girls, Or as poor as a Job in his fall. Pray, do not marry for pelf, girls,

'Twill bring your souls into thrall, But marry the man you love, girls, If his purse be ever so small. O, never marry a fop, girls, Whether he is little or tall;

He will make a fool of himself and you; He knows nothing well but to drawl. But marry a sober man, girls, There are but few on this ball : And you'll never rue the day, girls, That you ever married at all.

A Yenthful Cuvier.

We call attention to the fact that Cincinnati is to furnish to the scientific world one of the most accomplished naturalists of the

We have for some time past been much interested in a young man, a native of this city, named W. H. B. Thomas. We first knew Thomas as a newspaper carrier in '48; his unusual knowledge of botany, geology, and zoology was then the remark of all. Soon after this he obtained employment as an assistant teacher in one of our schools, at a salary that barely sufficed to buy meal and meeting of the American Association for the ings of this body he took an interest that surprised all whose observation was drawn by his eager listening and large collections of minerals, plants, and fossils. Here be attracted the attention of Professor Beard and Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Insti-

For some months past we had seldom met with our eccentric friend, but we encountered bim late last evening at the Little Miami Railroad depot-a huge blank book, labelled Notes on Fossil Infusorio' under one arm, a shirt and a pair of socks under the other. He had just arrived from Washington, and had in his pocket his commission as naturalist to the Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition, which sails from New York next week. He had applied to Professor Henry for some opportunity to work in the United States Coast Survey, and that gentlemen had procured an appointment to the honorable post in the polar expedition, where he will have the rarest opportunity to pursue his favorite studies, and to place his name among those of distinguished scientific discoverers.

Mr. T. leaves this evening for New York, where he joins his ship. We heartily wish him what he eminently deserves—the highest success .- Cincinnati Commercial, May 20.

A Friend to Uncle Tom.

Wm. L. McCalla M. D., a unique specimen of the Old School Presbyterian order, who has had little credit for kindly feeling toward any body that was tinetured with radicalism or antisanctity of his manners and the purity of slavery, has written lately a vindication of Uncle Tom." that is the keenest thing out .-From a crowd of excellent things, we quote a few of the objections to it. He says: -Pa.

> "If I understand the clique, they condemn the book upon two grounds. One is that it gives a false view of facts; another, that it gives an unfavorable view of characters. With them there are two requisites to the justificatell the truth; another that she should speak favorably, as they do, of the cavaliers. These tell the truth; another that he should speak favorably, as the false prophets did, of the king vats, Neck Ties, &c. truth, but would not flatter the guilty. So she Again :-

"What is the spirit with which it is written? is truly a religious book. It breathes the spirit of Gospel wisdom and piety, and of Chrisan martyrdom. It has more pure and important doctrinal instruction, and more attractive persuasives to godliness than many whole volumes of modern theologicals. I envy not the man or woman who can read that book without having the heart sweetly and profitably exercised in love to God and love to man. "But she has brought odium upon Congress,

the hope of the world! You might as well say that a carrion was the hope of our market. "But she has scandalized American institu-

tions. Yes. She has scandalized the burlesque chivalry of America, which glories in crushing the innocent and helpless instead of redressing compromise, which turns the free northern white man into a whipper-in for a southern

"But Uncle Tom is a most destructive weapon against light and liberty and religion." Not so fast. If it were so, the Pope would flood Italy with a translation, and feast the writer in the Vatican. Why has he honored the book with his prohibition? Because it is the most

FOR SALE.-Dr. K. G. Thomas offers for sale his dwelling in Marlboro', Stark Co. An excellent location for a physician.

CIRCULAR.

Private Medical Institute. THE subscriber would respectfully an-

ounce that this Institution will commence its next term with still greater advantages than ever before offered, on Monday, the 3d of October next. The design is as heretofore, to render the

course of stuny useful, attractive, interesting and practical; to this end he will endeavor to illustrate and as far as possible demonstrate each subject.

Students desirous of availing themselves of a thorough course of instruction, will here find the requisites for speedily acquiring a knowledge of the science in all its branches. Among the means at command for demonstrating may be found a fine

FRENCH OBSTETRICAL MANIKIN,

Skeletons, wet and dried preparations, LIFE Sized and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates. A collection of most approved colored plates illustrative of MEDICAL BOTANY and PATHOLOGY. A well selected Modern Library with numerous illustrations, containing works on all the various branches, and a splendid as well as an extensive CABINET of CASTS, purchased at great expense, though surpassing FAR any thing of a like character in the State, if not in the Country, to be found in possession of any private Physician or Institution. Altogether affording an opportunity of no ordinary character for Gentlemen and Ladies for acquiring a thorough Practical knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology or the Science of Medicine.

And to make the course still more useful and attractive, has just effected an arrangement with Mr. ALFRED HOLBROOK, whose teaching talent is of the highest order, to teach the elements of Philosophy and CHEMISTRY, by which the class may have access to his extensive and splendid apparatus, one of the best in the State.

In all the above course, important assistance will be afforded and a general oversight of the Ladies' Department rendered by Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

No applicant will be received on any other terms than by the best Medical Schools, in point of attainments and moral character.

TERMS of studies with daily recitation, for a full course is three years, including two courses of Lectures. That for Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, six months, preparntory to lecturing. Students to the latter furnishing their own text books.

Tuition one hundred dollars for the first, thirty dollars for the second course.

Good and convenient boarding can be procured at \$1,12 to \$1,50 per week. Thus is combined cheapness with rare and extensive opportunities for knowledge, making this a place goubly desirable as it at once places it within the means of almost all.

Further information and satisfactory ref erence given by addressing the subscriber. K. G. THOMAS, M. D. Marlboro', July 1, 1853.

WATER-CURE AND INFIRMARY. FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES

Located at GRANVILLE, LICKING Co., O., and ombines the advantages of other good establishments, a healthy location, a supply of pure water, gymnasium, a skilful lady in charge of the female patients, a physician who has had an xtensive practice of 25 years, &c., &c.

Females who have been confined to their beds, unable to walk or sit up for from one to twenty years, in consequence of nervous, spinal, or uterine disease, are especially invited to correspond with or visit us. Universal success in the treatment of this class of diseases has given us contilence, and we say to all such, even though they have suffered much of many Phy sicians, make one more trial. Terms from \$ to \$12 per week. Patients furnish towels and packing materials. Address, W. W. BANCROFT.

Granville, Nov. 5, '52.

NEW YANKEF NOTION HOUSE. BROOKE & WHITNEY.

No 41 Bank street, over Goodale, Musgrave & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,

RE now opening a large and complete as-A sortment of all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, embracing a great variety of styles of Pocket Cutlery, Gold and Silver them there are two requisites to the justifica-tion of the writer. One is, that she should Combs, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, Suspenders, Needles and Pins, Pocket Books, Port Monies, &c., which are offered to the trade at a small advance from manufacturers' prices,are the two requisites which Ahab demanded of Also, a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings Micaiah, the prophet. Ore was that he should and Furnishing Goods, such as Canvass, Padding, Silecia, Silk and Worsted Serges, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Cra-

> HOSIERY AND GLOVES. We think in this department of our business we can present great inducements to buyers, as our stock is bought directly from importers, and will be sold at New York Jobbing prices.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS AND RIBBONS. We invite the attention of all close buyers to

this branch of our business, with the confident assurance that our prices will defy all competition, our stock being large, and consisting of onets, Plaid, Cambric, Book and Swiss Muslin, Dotted Swiss Tambourd Book Mull, Mull and Nainsook Muslin, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, &c.

GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

From the celebrated manufactories of F. Curtiss & Co., Hall, Elton & Co., and will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

CARPET BAGS. A good assortment at low figures.

Shoe Thread.

We would call attention of harness and shoe makers to this article, as it is of superior quality, and as we buy it in large quantities, we can sell it as cheap as the cheapest. We cannot enumerate all the articles in 'our

stock, nor the bargains we have in reserve for our customers. We expect of course they will all favor us with a call, when we will convince by an examination of our prices, that we will in all cases sell as low as any of the Eastern Jobbing houses, and warrant our goods to cor-

respond with samples.
BROOKE & WHITNEY. 41 Bank street, over Goodale, Musgrave & Co. Also-Agents for the sale of American Kni he bleeds, and for that Bible which he burns." | Co.'s knives, and J. R. Rands' whips. Xa

NEW BOOKS.

A General assortment of New Books and Stationary; Also,

Wall Paper and Notions, Just opened at McMILLAN'S BOOK-STORE, which the public are requested to call and ex-

April 7, 1853.

amine.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,

Just received at McMillan's Book Store.

SPENCER AND FAIRCHILD'S Celebrated Gold Pens. Every Pen warranted. A: McMillan's Book Store.

MATERIALS for Artificial Flowers. A full assortment at the Salem Book Store.

Thackeray's Books,

For sale at McMILLAN'S Book-Store.

WIDE, WIDE WORLD AND QUEECHY. At McMillan's Book-Store.

White Slave and Uncle Tom.

At McMillan's Book-Store.

Fancies of a Whimsical Man and Hoods Humo-At McMillan's Book-Store.

HAWTHORNE'S & GRACE AGUILAR'S

WRITINGS, At McMillan's Book-Store.

Andrew Jackson Davis' Works, At McMillan's Book-Store.

DICKS WORKS AND BIBLES. For sale cheap at McMillan's Book Store.

300 VOLUMES OF MINIATURE POETS, At McMillian's Book-Store.

All kinds of Historical and Poetical Books, At McMillian's Book-Store.

At McMillan's Book-Store. All kinds of School Books, Slates, Pencils, Plain and Fancy Stationary, Wholesale and

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Retail at McMillan's Book-Store. A Good assortment of Wall Paper. Window Paper and Fire Board

Prints, At McMillan's Book-Store. BLANK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUMS YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOYS, In great variety at McMillan's.

POCKET MAPS of Ohio, Indiana, Iilinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, At McMillan's Book-Store.

Every Book in the Market can be procured by calling at J. McMILLAN'S Cheap Book Store, five doors East of the Town Hall, Main-St., Salem, O.

SECOND ARRIVAL

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large addition to their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, among which will be found Dress Silks Dress and Veil Berages, Berage Delaines, Challes Clothes, all Wool De Laines, De Beges Velvet De Laines, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of MAGNIFICENT PLAIN AND FANCY SHAWLS, which will be sold as cheap as at any other house in Ohio. A great variety of Men's and Boy's Summer Wear embracing plain and fancy Cashmeretts, Cassimeres, Linen and Cotton Goods; Hats, Caps

Also, an assortment of Free Labor Goods. Dont forget that we keep Groceries, Wholesale and Retail, as low as anybody else.

TOMLINSON, STRATTON & Co. May 19, 1853.

American Block, Salem, O.

JAMES BARNABY. MERCHANT TAILOR

N. ide Main-St., One Door West of Salem Bookstore, Salem, Ohio.

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